REGISTERED No. 78—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,635.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 } Including For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
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One Month „	„ 5

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
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on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, sailing fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BAGDAD, 1,271 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Bellwood, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 7th August 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	August 1873. 7	Leave Pondicherry	August 1873. 21
„ Carwar	9	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin for Narrakal	13	„ Cocoanada	25
„ Alleppy	13	„ Vizagapatam	26
„ Tuticorin	14	„ Bimlipatam	26
„ Colombo	16	„ Gopaulpore	27
„ Galle	17	„ False Point	28
„ Nezapatam	20	Arrive CALCUTTA	30

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle in the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Manzalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neighbertine can be landed at Nawsal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, *via* KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th July, 1873, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	July 1873. 30	Leave BUSREH	August. 18
„ Kurrachee	Aug 3	„ Fao	„ 18
„ Guadur	6	„ Bushire	„ 20
„ Muscat	6	„ Bahrein	„ 20
„ Bunder Abbas	8	„ Linga	„ 24
„ Linga	10	„ Bunder Abbas	„ 26
„ Bushire	12	„ Muscat	„ 28
„ Koweit	14	„ Guadur	„ 30
„ Fao	16	„ Kurrachee	Sept. 2
„ Mahamerah	14	Arrive KURRACHEE	„ 5
Arrive BUSREH	15	Arrive BOMBAY	„ 5

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly mail from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September to 31st May, 1874.

The Steam ship BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 891 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched a SATURDAY, the 2nd August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 T ns. 120 H.P., Commander G. Bryts, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 6th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	23	8
Alexandria	40	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Weeks. Including Without Food.

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st August 1873.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st September 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

WALKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

VIA CAPE TO HAVRE.

THE French Ship VILLE DE BRUXELLES, 366 Tons Register, A 1, now on her way to Bombay from the Malabar Coast, will load for Havre immediately on arrival. For Freight, &c., apply to

Messrs. EDRADURY & Co.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION of the HEAD.—Of all the reasons which cause falling off of the hair, greyness, baldness, &c., none are so prolific as Scurf. MAZET and Co.'s ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only cure, certain in its results—an indispensable gem, which, from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. On this account it will supersede all pomades is invaluable to young and old, a luxury after the bath, a boon in the nursery, antiscorbutic and eradicates pimples. With regard to hair it is the discovery of the day.

Sold in elegant Toilet Jars, 3s. each.

MAZET and Co., 109, Bishopsgate-street within London.

J. & E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862 ; Paris, 1867 ; Silver Medal, Lima, 1872.

Cordova Exhibition, 1872.

Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal (Silver) for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkins—'s Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay. ——D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion in Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges. Globules ; and as Wine in ½, ¼, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1½ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation in Morson's.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,

Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.

Works—Hornsey and Homerton.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 1st August, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SUNDA, (1,681 Tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain C. Fraser, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CANAL ROUTE.—During the autumn some of the Company's largest Steamers will be despatched from Southampton to Bombay and Calcutta alternately via the Suez Canal.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th July 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 11th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BOMBAY, (1,27 tons and 275 H.P.,) Captain C. F. Davies, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 8th August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRIS NAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms the following Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

3 Cases Coloured Chintz.
4 „ White Do.
4 Bales Grey Shirtings.
2 „ Superior Woollen Coloured Blankets of largest sizes.
12 Cases 8 4 dozen each, Arrowroot.
3 Cases Glassware, containing liquor sets, wine sets, superior flower vases, wine bottles, glass bowls, &c.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th July 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40 :—

1 Case Colour, 50 boxes Table Candles, 3 cases Cutlery, 10 cases Eau-de-Cologne, a few pieces of Woollen Cloth, &c., &c.

50 Pairs Globe Lamps, 5 large second-hand Looking-glasses, a few dozen Mowdles and Champagne and Turkish Cups.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 29th July 1873.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY AND OTHER GOODS.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P.M., and the following days, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 27, Meadow Street, a large and choice stock of fashionable Millinery and other Goods of Mrs. C. Lauder, Milliner and Dress Maker, closing business, consisting of ladies' trimmed hats, untrimmed straw hats and bonnets, children's untrimmed hats, bonnets and hat shapes, infant's white silk bonnets and hats, cloaks, richly trimmed merino pelisses, ladies' jackets, cloth and velveteen, ditto rich white and colour satins, white satin and gauze, blonde, white and coloured satins, colored alpaca, grey, blue, cerise and green silk velvet's, muslin and piquée white and coloured curtains, grenadine barlatan, ball dresses, wreathes and head dresses, bridal wreathes and bouquets, bridal veils and handkerchiefs, comselets, real bra pl i's, roll fressettes, fringes, ruches, fancy buttons, gamp, passementerie crape embroid ry, an assortment of ribbons, laces, and flowers, feathers, tulles, crapes, gauzes, paper patte ns, ladies' silk dress s ready-made, a choice assortment of Piesse and Lubin's scents, ladies' and children's boots and shoes, and furniture, such as dining table, glass show-cases, cupboard, book-stands, whatnots, writing tables, folding screen, cheval glass, dress jackets and bonnets stands, gas and kerosene lamps, sewing machines, red-ro m chairs, gas fittings, mattings, air-tight glove and cash boxes, &c.

Catalogues are not to be published, and the property is now on view

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Thucker Nagjee Jaitha, the Mortgagee, on account and at the risk of Thucker Khimjee Chuttoorbhoy) :—A piece of Government ground admeasuring 53 feet in le gth, and 33 feet in breadth, or thereabouts, enterd in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1075 with the dwellin -house standing thereon, assessed under N . 29, formerly in the occupation of Toposi Mordjee, and now in the occupation of the said Khimjee Chuttoorbhoy and his tenants, situate on the east si e of Doomra Jan de Sonza Street, near Varnegadin the Fort district of Mandvee, bounded on the east by property of Hunsraz Cursunjee, on the w st by the said Doongree Jan de Sonza Street, on the north by the property of Varjeevandas Madhavdass, and on the south by the property of Jairam Pragjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned, at their Office, No. 16, Apollo Street.

SHAPOORJEE & THAKORDASS.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th July 1873.

THE NEW HATS introduced by J. ELLWOOD & SONS, also their PATENT AIR CHAMBER HATS and REGULATION HELMETS, can be had in every variety, of

BRIGGS, BRYMER, & Co.,
98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

ENGLISH GOODS (Via Suez Canal) AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
Corner of Cheapside, London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE,

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements, Household Furniture, Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments, Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery, Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms, Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements, Stationery,
Cutlery, Perfumery,
Carriages, Books,
Saddlery and Harness, Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Port Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY and WATCHES. MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,
(Late Hancock & Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18 carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £ 5 0 to	£50
„ Ear-rings	„ £ 1 10 to	£10
„ Lockets	£ 1 0 to	£20
„ Suites	£10 10 to	£50
Chains	Per Oun. „	£6 6

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
„ Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
„ Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
„ Rings	from £ 5 to £500
„ Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,
(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GENTLEMAN, wishing to LIVE with an ENGLISH FAMILY, or to partake of a BUNGALOW CHUMRY, will be glad to receive addresses sub. "C.M.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A GENTLEMAN can be comfortably ACCOMMODATED with an ENGLISH FAMILY in a well-situated BUNGALOW at Middle Colaba. Good Stabling. Apply to "G.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, an ELDERLY EUROPEAN FEMALE as COMPANION to the LADY of a NATIVE CHIEF, in the Southern Mahratta Country. The qualifications necessary are a thorough knowledge of native languages and English accomplishments. Terms liberal. Apply by letter with certificates to "A.B.C.," care of this Paper.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. JAMES BURTON and SONS, of Manchester, have appointed the Undersigned their SOLE AGENT in BOMBAY for the SALE of their MEDIO TWIST. This Notice is published in consequence of the Under-igned having been informed that misrepresentations have been made in Bombay on the subject of the abovementioned Agency, whereby Dealers and Consumers are likely to be misled.

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 29th July 1873.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF UNUSED MACHINERY, TOOLS, AND STORES ; ALSO OFFICE FURNITURE LATELY IN USE ; SECOND-HAND LEVELS AND THEODOLITES, &c., &c.

The SURPLUS MACHINERY, TOOLS, and STORES of the above Company will be SOLD by AUCTION, in MADRAS, on the Company's Premises, 26 Poonhamallee Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st October 1873, and following days.

Among the new articles will be found Boring, Planing, and Chaff-cutting Machines, a Lathe for Metal, a Paint Grinding Mill, a 10-ton Wharf Crane, a 5-ton Derrick Crane, 40 tons of Telegraph Wire 3-16 inch in diameter, and 10 tons of Do. 7-32 inch in diameter, Files, Screws, Saws, Planes, and Tools in great variety, and other articles too numerous to describe.

The Levels and Theodolites and other Instruments are by eminent makers.

The Office Furniture comprises Library and ordinary Tables, Desks, Almirahs, Book Cases, Cash Chest by Cubbs and Sons, &c., &c.

The bulk of this property will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, but the Machinery, the Cranes, the Telegraph Wire, and some other articles will be put up at half the English Invoice cost.

Catalogues will be issued, and the articles will be ready for inspection, on MONDAY, the 1st of September 1873.

For Catalogues or information apply to the Manager, Kurnool, Deccan.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

REAL DRY VEUVE CLICQUOT	Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

STILL HOCKS.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 per doz. qts.
Liebfraumilch	„ 20 „ „
Steinwein	„ 29 „ „
Rudesheimer	„ 24 „ „
Marcobrunner	„ 30 „ „
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	„ 50 „ „

CLARETS.

St. Estephe Medoc	Rs. 9 per doz. qts.
Chateau Lamothe	„ 10 „ „
Chateau de Frandes	„ 14 „ „
Vray Canon	„ 18 „ „
Chateau Leoville	„ 24 „ „
Chateau Lafite	„ 28 „ „

VERMOUTH.

Vermouth	Rs. 12 per doz. qts.

ITALIAN CLARET.

In Barrels of 50 gallons and above Rs. 120 each.
The same Wine bottled here at Rs. 6-8 per dozen.
10 per Cent. Discount on taking 10 dozen.

CHOICE ITALIAN WINES.

Barbera Amaro Secco ... (Still)	Rs. 12 per doz. qts.
Brachetto	„ 12 „ „
Barolo	„ 12 „ „
Nebiolo	„ 12 „ „

BRANDIES.

Tricoche & Co., 1866	Rs. 16 per doz. qts.
Ditto 1865	„ 18 „ „
G. Martineau	„ 18 „ „
Blanchy Frères & Co.'s	„ 18 „ „
H. and C. Bulareseque	„ 18 „ „

BEST SWISS KIRSCHWASSER.

A small quantity on hand. Price Rs. 3 per bottle.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 28th July 1873.

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY FOR THE MONTH ENDING 26TH JULY 1873.

Receipts.	Budget Estimate	Up to 28th June'73	Present Month.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
Balon1st Jan.'73	16,35,214	598,847 1 2	118,821 13 7	817,668 14 9
Duties—Town	5,02,000	233,816 11 1	19,722 2 3	253,538 13 4
Do. Tobacco	1,40,000	71,457 6 9	10,826 0 0	82,283 6 9
Do. Liq. Lic.	1,46,500	139,282 11 8	12 8 0	139,295 3 8
Conveyance Lic.	10,700	6 0 0	... ...	86 10 0
Do. Wheel Tax	2,23,333	116,726 6 0	19,957 6 0	136,715 10 9
Market Fees	2,11,000	98,249 13 0	14,541 15 1	112,791 12 11
Malabar Cess.	2,05,000	66,383 9 0	12,875 11 1	80,259 4 2
Miscellaneous	13,000	8,194 3 9	1,053 0 0	9 197 4 7
Do. Receipts.	22,812	11,776 14 3	1,534 5 0	13,269 3 3
Do. Savings	2,000	1, 35 13 11	170 0 11	1,503 14 10
Do. Fees	58,483	25,472 9 10	3,701 0 0	29,0 3 13 10
Victoria Gardens	8,500	4,040 10 4	237 9 1	1,278 4 1
Debt	.....	2 0,000 0 0	... ...	200,000 0 0
Workshops	.....	38,140 14 2	6,0 6 4 1	44,167 2 4
Advances	37,000	59,148 13 1	6,312 10 9	65,461 7 10
Deposits	.....	1 7,61 12 6	1,656 14 3	73,439 9 9
Last Yr's Assets	.....	6,472 2 3	.....	6,472 2 3
Total Rs..	32,33,457	1849368 15 4	233232 13 6	2082647 12 10
			Total Rs.....	2282647 8 6

Disbursements.				
Superintendence	1,12,332	44,699 0 3	8,357 14 9	53,056 15 2
Assessment	2,90,652	1,24,498 1 6	27,580 6 6	152,079 12 12
Collection Dept.	84,272	37,9,9,2 5 3	6,019 8 7	43,941 13 10
Police Account	3,60,414	178,037 12 8	30,989 6 11	209,907 3 7
Health Dept....	10,20,714	368,989 13 2	57,520 5 10	426,289 5 0
Public Works—				
Establishment		79,474 31,812 13	9 5,250 0 0	37,062 13 9
Lighting ...	2,47,998	124,161 4	5 20,574 10	144,735 15 1
Watering ...	74,454	41,991 12	6 4,987 12	46,979 12 6
Repairs, Roads	3,92,700	161,288 9	3 34,245 2	6 195,533 11 5
Do. Buildings	9,910	3,0 7	0 312 6	3,319 6 0
Improvt. Sh.	30,000	10,588 8	3 1,228 2 11	11,816 11 2
Water Works.	44,176	120,747 3	1 6,903 12 5	127,250 15 6
Drainage ...	1,95,945	94,171 4	1 9,915 10 11	104,086 15 7
Vic. Gardens	10,457	2,8 3 8	7 499 4 11	3,281 13 6
Prim. Education	10,000	3,333 5	4 1,666 10 8	5 000 0 0
Miscellaneous'...	1,93,000	74,5 2 11	4 4,997 5	79,0 9 4
Debt ...	7,44,965	341,898 15	5 35,-66 11 7	389,535 11 0
Workshops ...	.....	27,592 14 8	3,893 14 8	31,486 13 1
Advances ...	.....	122,344 10 1	8,427 15 0	130,772 9 1
Deposits ...	.....	61,885 14 3	520 0 0	62,385 14 3
Last Year's Liabilities ...	.....	74,312 0 7	3,209 13 9	77,521 14 4
Total Rs...	32,38,958	1833,400 0 6	259,551 8 8	2,112,951 9 2
Balance on 26th July 1873				176,305 15 4
			Total Rs.	2 28547 8 6

* Debits and Credits deducted.

JAMES THORBURN, Actg. Controller. W. G. PEDDER, Municipal Commissioner.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR

can only be obtained by the use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil, It prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per Bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a Glass Stopper instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the Cork are Spurious Imitations. This notice is deemed necessary, Proprietors have received information that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India, South America and the Colonies under their names.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

is obtained by the use of Rowlands' Kalydor, which allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles and tan, and imparts a healthy and bloom ing appearance to the complexion and skin. During the heat, and dust of Summer especially, and in cases of Sunburn and STINGS of INSECTS it is of the ultimate use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and see that their signature is a red ink on every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. Rowlands' Odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per Box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto," and see that their name is on the Government Stamp of every box.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

A. ROWLAND & SONS,
HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, 20, PROPRIETORS.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

HOUSES, &c, TO LET.

TO LET, a GODOWN, under the House No. 16 in Apollo Street.—Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

21st July 1873.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY
ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE HONOURABLE
SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Season Ticket	Rs. 150
Ditto ditto Family to admit Two (Transferable)	„ 300

Season commences 1st December and continues during the months of January and February.

Season Tickets entitles holders to admission to two Performances per week.

Half of Subscription to be paid on the 15th November, on which date the Company will arrive in Bombay.

Other half payable one month after the commencement of Season.

Seats will be allotted according to priority of application.

Impresario,
G. INZOLI.

Names of Subscribers received at SPUNDY, BREslauer, and Co., where further information may be obtained.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition returns insurers 8 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

SHAHABAD QUARRIES.

The Proprietors of the above Quarries are prepared to supply LIME STONES in Blocks or Slabs, at reduced rates and on short notice ; the Stone is well ADAPTED for Paving, the ground floor of the St. Xavier's College having been recently laid with the stone, making a first-class Job and extremely durable.—Apply to

R. BROWN.

18, Marine Street, Fort.

MISSING CHEQUE.

THE undernoted CHEQUE, drawn by the Undersigned, has gone A-MISSING in transmission through the POST. Payment thereof has been stopped, but any person giving information that will lead to the discovery of the document will be REWARDED :—

Cheque on the Bombay Branch of the Oriental Bank Corporation for Rs. 20,000, No. 107, dated 22nd May last, favour of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta.

ALSTONS & Co.,
Mangalore.

13th July 1873.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION
PRIZE MEDAL
AWARDED TO
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.
1st JUNE 1873.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS,
NEAR THE ORIENTAL BANK,
BOMBAY.

RUSSELL & Co. respectfully inform the PUBLIC and GENTRY of BOMBAY that all ORDERS entrusted to them are executed with first-class material and workmanship.

Gentlemen's Porpoise Skin Elastic Boots	Rs. 14
Regulation Hessian Enamel Boots	„ 25
Do. Patent Hyde Boots	„ 30

Constituents will find the above Establishment cheaper than another.

Price List forwarded, post-free

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 28TH JULY 1873.

In sterling exchange on London there is no alteration in rates.

Government Securities remain at almost the same rates, the only change being a slight downward tendency in 5½ per cent. paper.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10⅜d. to 1s. 10 13/16d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 1015/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 11 1/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10¾d.
Credit do.	1s. 11¼d. to 11 1/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10⅞d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 10 5/16d. to 11/32d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	99½ to 11/16d.
Do. demand	100 3/16
On Madras, 30 days' sight	99⅛
Do. demand	99⅛
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight,	226 to 227.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	111¼
Four & half per cent.	106¼
Four per cent.	105
Four & half per cent (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	108
5 years do. do.	106
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—	
Loans on Government Paper on demand	4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize	7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. do.	7½ ,,
Bank Bills	6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper	8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3-6
Caroline	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107⅛ to 107⅞
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING.

Rates both by sail and steam are quiet but firm at our quotations. The City Camp proceeds to the rice ports.

London	Cotton / Cases / Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton / Wooden Ships ,, / Myrabolams / Coir bells / Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. / £2 5s. 0d. / £1 15s. 0d. nominal. / £9 15s. 0d. nominal. / £1 15s. 0d.
H'rve	Cotton / Coffee	No sh'p.
Overland Steamers—		
Venice		£2 10s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste		£2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool		£2 15s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
Havre Cotton		£2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat / Seeds / Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d. / £2 5s. 0d. / £2 7s. 0d. to £2 11s. 3d.
China	Steamer Cotton / ,, Opium / Sailing Ships	Rs. 22 per ton. / Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Market steady for Colaba and Spinning shares. Other shares quiet.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value Rs.	Paid up. Rs.	Last dividend. p. a.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
100,000	100	all	6 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
72,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
40,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	805
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	280
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	750	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	275
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India	121
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21⅝-3⅛	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	236
.....	£20	109-11⅝	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13-10⅞	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19⅝-1	do.	Do. New Shares	.....

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co. 1,520
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld. 85
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land 870
1,000	1, 00	all	16p.s.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited 405

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

500	1,000	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,480
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,640
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,700
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,170
1,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	253
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	1,695
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,170
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,290
900	1,000	a	40 p s	Morarjee Spinning	1,230
800	2,500	all	150p.s	Oriental	3,350
600	2,500	400	216p.s	Royal	2,325
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,325

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150p.s	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
150	12,500	11,000	100p.s	Apollo Press Co.	6,300
200	2,000	all	200p.s	Bombay Press Co.	1,695
200	500	all	50 p.s	Do New	375
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s	Broach Cotton Co	775
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,200
500	1,850	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	5,000
350	9,000	all	250p.s	East India Press Co.	2,700
120	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	5,400
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.s	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	400
200	1,000	all	200 p.s	French Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.s	Hydr aulic Press Co.	2,200
250	5,00	1,467	75 p.s	Imperial Press Co	925
200	400	350	42½ p.s	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	717½
120	2,500	all	250 p.s	Prince of Wales Press	2,100
200	1,000	all	...	Samson's Press Co.	800
400	850	750	135 p.s	Scinde Press Co.	490
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
225	2,000	1,000	Rs. 35	Victoria Press, Madras	1,475
150	350	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	930
450	...	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	975

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.s	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,370
1,000	50	all	41p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	130
2,150	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	12 ps.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co.	25
2,000	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	605
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
....	95	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	79½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

There is almost no business doing from first hands, and prices in the absence of sales are quite nominal. Importers are still firmly refusing to sell at lower rates, without which the dealers show no disposition to operate. We have heard of no sales.

COTTON.

Owing to the unwillingness of purchasers to pay higher figures asked by sellers, the business done yesterday is extremely small. The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

75 candies	Veerumgaum	at Rs. 180
175 ,,	Nugur	at ,, 185½
25 ,,	Sawginned	at ,, 193

YARNS.

The market continues very quiet, and prices remain in favour of buyers. The following sale has transpired yesterday :—

2,100 lbs. Mule No. 60's ..... at 14¼ as. per lb.

METALS.

The market generally is firm, and prices are well maintained.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Bombay (s)	Davis	Hongkong, July 5.
	Euphrates (s)	Melville	Karrachee, July 25.
	Bagdad	Belwood	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Malwa (s)	Hyde	China, &c.

The following vessel obtained her port clearance yesterday :—
Ship Villa França, Peterson, to Moulmein.
The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Dido, to Trieste, &c.
Ship Fatta Shah Allum, to Calcutta and Alleppey.

DAILY EXPORTS.—28TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sir Charles Napier, 33 bales cotton, Jewram Runchord.
Dido (s), 84 bales cotton, Coorjee Ludha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa, (s), 10 chests opium, Hajee Janmohomed Abdool Khuluck ; 17 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co. ; 28½ chests opium, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malwa (s), 4 chests opium, Samruthroy Khetseedars.

WEATHER REPRTS.

CANANORE, 26th July, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 79, rainfall 3 inches 20 cents.
CARWAR, 28th July, 6-15 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 82, barometer 29·95, rainfall 28 cents.
MANGALORE, 28th July, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 82, barometer 29·75, rainfall 1 inch 35 cents.
TUTICORIN, 28th July, 5-5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south-east, thermometer 86, barometer 29·70.
VINGORLA, 18th July, 5-20 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 84, rainfall 52 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 24.

Dunlop, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Wurdah.

JULY 26.

Pace, Lieutenant, Bengal Public Works Department, on medical certificate, from Goojranwalla.

JULY 27.

Chalmers, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Rawul Pindee.
Gordon, Captain, 11th Regiment N. I., from leave, from Poona.

JULY 28.

Gibbs, Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, to rejoin, from Poona.
Bradshaw, Captain, Madras 25th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Nagpore.
Hay, Lieutenant, Poona Horse, on leave, from Mussoorie.
Davenport, Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 28.

Dunlop, Lieutenant, 99th Foot, on leave, to sea.

POONA DIVISION ORDER.

By Maj.-General J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 26th July, 1873.

The Officer Comdg 83rd Foot has permission to detach an Asst Instr in Gymnastics to join the detachment of that Corps at Bombay.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona 26th July, 1873.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment :—
Mount Aboo Sanitarium—Lt T C Fox, 49th Regt, to be Staff Officer, vice Capt Urquhart, 105th Foot, whose tenure of office expirres.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the native languages as follows :—
Hindustani—Higher Standard.
Lt T Mayhew, R A.
Lt A C Spencer, 68th Foot.
Lance Corpl F Barrett, 68th Foot.
Hindee—High Proficiency.
Lt Seymour Biscoe, R A.

With the sanction of Govt, Condr John Murray, Ord Dept, is permitted to retire on the pension of his rank in Europe, viz £75 a year, from the date of embarkation.
No 1040 Corpl Alfred Tarrant, 9th Brig R A, employed in the Ord Dept, is promoted to Sergt, with effect from the 1st June 1873, under the provision of G G O No 492 of 1862.

The following order is confirmed :—
105th Foot—Regtl Order, dated 3rd July 1873, appointing Lt W P Graham to act as Adjt, vice Kelly promoted.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
49th Foot—Surg T W Orwin, to Poona, from 15th Aug 1873 or date of departure for three months, on private affairs.
83rd Foot—Capt C J Wyndham, to England, from date of embarkation, for six months, on private affairs.
66th Foot—Maj S G C Hogge, from 20th to 22nd June 1873, on private affairs, in extension.
66th Foot—Lt G G B Cresswell from 20th to 22nd June 1873, on private affairs, in extension.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, July 24.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Dr J Ferguson, Civil Surg, Gurgaon, has obtained 61 days' privilege leave of absence with effect from the 15th July 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.
Mr T W H Talbot, Asst Commsr, Baunoo, has obtained one year's furlough to Europe, together with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 1st Sept 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.
The Hon the Lt-Govr is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 266 of Act X of 1872, (the Code of Criminal Procedure), to invest the following Officers with power to hear appeals from convictions by magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes :—
Capt F D Harrington, Asst Commsr.
Mr H B Beckett, Asst Commsr.
Mr R J Bruce, Asst Commsr.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Draws attention of Police Officers to order by Punjab Government, in the Home Department, No 2337, of 14th ult (page 353, Part I of Punjab Gazette), fixing the third week in October as the date for the annual examination of Civil Officers.
Mr G F Taylor, Asst Dist Supt of Police, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, in the 4th grade, at Rohtak, vice Maj R M Sewell, deceased.
Mr W McG Drysdale, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, is transferred from Karnal to Delhi.
Mr Drysdale joined Delhi District on forenoon of the 29th June.
Mr J Allsop, Asst Dist Supt of Police, and at present offg as Dist Supt of Police, Jullundhur, is transferred to the Umballa District.
The following orders are confirmed :—
Kohat Station Order, dated 1st July 1873, making the following temporary appointment in consequence of the departure of Surg H Thom to take up his appointment of Offg Civil Surg, Gurdaspore and Dalhousie.
Asst Surg G Thomson, 1 & 1 Punjab Cavalry, to the medical charge of the 3rd Regt, Punjab Infy, in addition to his other duties.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Punjab Gazette Notification No 1645, dated the 15th April 1873, Mr E R Chapman, Supervisor, 1st grade, joined the Delhi and Umballa Road Division on the 1st May 1873.
With reference to Punjab Gazette Notification No 2344, dated the 14th June 1873, Lt R De Villavil, RE, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, joined the Kohat Division on the 28th April 1873.
Mr J L McAlpine, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, 3rd Division, Baree Doab Canal, is allowed 62 days' privilege leave, from 18th Aug 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	Arrival packet.
United Kingdom	Aug. 1	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 2	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee	July 30	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	Aug. 11	4-30 P.M.	No. after packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 1	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.
Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.
The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas. Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—
For the United Kingdom.
Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.
The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.
The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

Friday	Aug. 1	Monday	Oct. 20
,,	,, 8	,,	,, 27
,,	,, 15	,,	Nov. 3
,,	,, 22	,,	,, 10
,,	,, 29	,,	,, 17
,,	Sept. 5	,,	,, 24
,,	,, 12	,,	Dec. 1
,,	,, 19	,,	,, 8
,,	,, 26	,,	,, 15
Monday	Sept. 29	,,	,, 22
,,	Oct. 6	,,	,, 29
,,	,, 13		

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.		Supplemental dates.	
Friday	Aug. 1	Friday	Aug. 8
,,	,, 29	,,	Sept. 5

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.
2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
3. Letters forwarded by this route will be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto* ,,	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto* ,,	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto* ,,	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto* ,,	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.
The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA ST. LEGER SWEEP,—1873.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
LIEUT.-COLONEL G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B.S.C.
CAPTAIN FISHER, 4th Hussars.
C. E. HERBERT, Esq.
B. E. DOMVILLE, Esq., R. H. A.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each, cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds, and Rs. 500 for the Rawul Pindee Race Fund.
Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) will be divided amongst those who draw "starters."
After deducting all expenses the residue will be divided :—
The winner to take two-thirds.
The second horse to take one-quarter.
The third horse to take one-twelfth.
To close on Tuesday, 2nd September, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.
Application and remittances to be made to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Great Northern India St. Leger Sweep.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

BAYLISS—HANKINSON—July 21st, at the Church of St. Patrick, by Rev. G. T. Bridges, Mr. John Baylis to Miss Mary Hankinson of Kotree.
COTGRAVE—HEWETT—July 28th, at Byculla Church, by the Rev. G. C. Reynell, Mr. T. M. Cotgrave, eldest son of Lieutenant Colonel Cotgrave, late Bombay Horse Artillery, to Miss Mary Hewett.

DEATH.

RAYMOND—July 28th, at Upper Duncan Road, Mr. James Raymond, late Deputy Marshal of H. M.'s County Jail of Bombay, aged 42 years. Friends will please accept this intimation. Funeral will leave the house at 3-30 this afternoon.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DANIELL—July 20th, at Bangalore, the wife of D. Daniell, of a daughter.
HOOPER—July 17th, at Seetapore, Oudh, the wife of John Hooper, C. S., of a daughter.
PARSONS—July 11th, at Bareilly, the wife of Surgeon F. Parsons, of a son.
RAMSEY—July 15th, at Agra, the wife of the Rev. Allan Ramsey, Chaplain, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SKINNER—ONSLOW—July 22nd, at Saint Thomas' Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev. J. B. Sayers, LL.D., Evelyn Swinton Skinner, Captain Madras Staff Corps, son of Russell M. Skinner, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, (Retired) to Marion Fanny Onslow, daughter of Thomas Onslow, Madras Civil Service, (Retired).

DEATH.

RIBBENTROP—July 22nd, at Dalhousie, the beloved wife of B. Ribbentrop, Esq., Punjab Forest Department.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1873.

IT certainly did appear to us, of late, that our lines had suddenly fallen upon evil times, if the pharisaical reproofs of our contemporaries, and the nonsensical commisseration of our friends, were to be really believed in. But the greatness of our iniquity never came home to our minds so forcibly, until we realized the enormity of the accusation of a correspondent in a recent issue of the *Times of India*, that on a given day, in the current year, we introduced the Positive Life Assurance Company to the notice of the public, and actually called it "a novelty "in finance." As a matter of course, the indignant champion of a deluded generation, proceeded, in the most disinterested way in the world, to expose by the help of a quoted letter the snare which the Positive lays for the feet of the unwary. The imagination easily pictures the writer of that letter glowing with philanthropic ardour, and with never a thought of the destructive rivalry of the Positive to his own Insurance Office, raising his finger in solemn warning, to those "who commit themselves to "an engagement for life, to pause and study "well" the evidence which *he* records against the Positive, "Let not the lesson of the Albert "and the European be learnt in vain." We will be bound it will not! From the time that these two offices utterly collapsed, until the Positive scheme was produced, the confidence of the public was so shaken in the stability of the remaining offices, that the rate of life insurances fell by more than 10 per cent. ; verily, the lesson was well learnt by a victimised generation, whose minds were very sore on the subject of Life Insurances in general. Nevertheless, at this very worst of seasons, the plan of the Positive was set on foot, at first privately, but afterwards publicly ; and out of the depths of the suspicions which the wrongs by the "Albert" and the "European" naturally invoked in people's minds, arose a criticism so minute, and so incisive on the new scheme, that it would have been justifiable even in those "service men" (who "Insurance" thinks to be too stupid to be "ready at accounts and figures") to have adopted the approval of that scheme pronounced by men whose accuteness had been whetted by recent suffering. The sharp lesson of the "Albert" and the "European" must have been thrown away, and thrice besotted must be that people who, immediately after it, could enter into life engagements with a new company whose thimble-rigging was so transparent as that of the Positive is said to be. Our poor judgment, when we committed the atrocity on 7th March 1873, inclined rather to the belief that the plan of the Positive gives a *maximum* of advantages and security to the policy-holders, and we maintain that since that eventful day, further examinations at spare moments into the scheme have rather confirmed our judgment. But *imprimis*, we wish to "pause and study "well" the statements in "Insurance's letter against the Positive Assurance scheme ; they are briefly these :—

(a.) That in the very first year of the Company it spent nearly 6 lakhs in setting itself out, while it netted only 22 lakhs in the same period. The condemnation implied is the extravagance of the expenses out of capital ; and the foreboding is that inevitable insolvency must attend such extravagance.

(b.) That while the Company in their first working year got only Rs. 79,000 as premiums on Life Assurance, it had the imprudence to lend above 1½ lakhs on the security of Life Assurances and on personal security. Implied condemnation at the insanity of the Directors, leading to speedy and sure collapse.

(c.) That the shareholders will nearly always grasp at the profits, to the exclusion of the policy-holders, and with indifference to the stability of the office.

(d.) That the universality of the rates of premiums, which regards lives in India the same as in England, must be ruinous to the Company.

We have also read through the luminous epistle of Mr. A. H. Bailey, but cannot discover anything in it to substantially add to the foregoing digest, though we are open to correction, and shall be glad to take up, in the interests of our readers, the examination of any instance which may have now been overlooked, if it be pointed out to us.

To the first reason for despondency, the plain matter-of-fact reply is that there never was, and never can be, an Insurance Office started (unless it be gratuitously worked) whose first year's expenses would not be disproportionately large to its first year's gains. The Positive started on the 1st January 1872 (see its published revenue account for 1872) without a penny. By the end of the year it had 20½ lakhs as subscribed capital, and nearly 2 lakhs *of premiums on that capital*. Unless we explain this matter of the premiums a little more, some of our readers may not readily grasp it. Neither Mr. A. H. Bailey who dates his letter from the Royal Exchange, nor his philanthropic henchman of Bombay, seems to have analysed the secret of these premiums on shareholders' capital. Take any office represented in this city, and you will discover that each and all of them have paid their opening expenses (until the profits from business accrued) out of capital. The originator of the Positive, however did better than that : he undertook to keep the capital intact, and to prepare a separate fund to sustain the heavy expense of setting forth. This was, beyond question, a master-stroke of finance, and he accomplished it in this way. The first lot of shares were issued at par ; they were snapped up. The next lot was taxed with 20 per cent. premium and yet they were taken up. The third lot was taxed with 50 per cent. premium, and these are being taken up. Now the shareholders have no *claim* on the Company except for the nominal value of the shares ; that is, less the premiums, which latter thus become profits at starting, which the Company can do what it chooses with. It chooses to spend a portion of them in paying for the cost of bringing out the business, and thus to save the capital otherwise liable for such expenses, and it explicitly says so in its published reports, but to what good however ? Every critic whose cue it is to pretend impartiality, without really feeling it, omits to give the Positive credit for this most sagacious foresight, but instead addresses himself to a ventilation of the defects of the scheme with the real merits of which he is either too idle or too incapable of indoctrinating himself. We confess that the discovery of this plan whereby the *premiums on shares* were made to pay expenses, to the salvation of the capital, secured our admiration. Says Mr. Baylis (the founder) in his speech in November last—"and "I hope to see the whole of this capital subscribed, and the expenses of establishment paid "out of the premiums received on shares." Any disinterested judge, who has the welfare of the people at heart, will acknowledge the great ability of the plan we have described, and also that so far, at least, the claims of the Positive for economy are even, if indeed not superior to those of any of its existing rivals.

As regards the next objection to the Directors applying the lending powers of the Company, the public need not trouble itself, for the money is the shareholders' capital, and not the policy-holders' premiums, which latter is held securely. A letter which we published the other day from the Agents of the Positive in this city settles the latter point in a satisfactory manner, and it will be useless to go over the ground again.

That the shareholders will grasp at all the profits to the risk of the Company, and the detriment of the policy-holders, is mere *ad captandum* writing ; for it must be remembered that the policy-holders are secured by trust, and cannot be hurt by any action of the Directors. Moreover, as far as we can make out the programme, the profits are to be divided 80 per cent. to the policy-holders, and 20 to the shareholders. The sources of profit are various, such as redeemed Positive notes, short term policies, interest on investments, saving on expenses. These correspond with the sources available by the existing offices on the old principle ; we refer to them as being also available to the Positive merely to show the poverty of the insinuations contained in the letter published by "Insurance."

The heaviest artillery which has ever been used against this "latest novelty in finance" is no doubt directed against its rash assimilation of rates of premium throughout the world. Those who talk in this way would seem never to have taken the pains of really comparing pen in hand the rates of several offices with those of the Positive. We make out that, if the Indian rates of the Positive are low, its English rates are high ; and also that if the rates of the old offices for India are high, because of risks, the profits that are made, and bonuses returned to the policy-holders, indicate that they are too high. In other words, the public are made to pay a higher premium, a part of which is kept for a few years by the office, and then returned to them "as profits." To most people the plan of the Positive not to take the money at all at first from the policy holders would seem to be the better course towards the public.

Thus far, in however imperfect a manner, as an exponent of the peculiarities of the new claimant to public suffrages, we have attempted a vindication of our introduction of the Positive ; and we feel our conscience eased of the burden of the responsibility consequent on our temerity. But it has of late occurred to us as a rather remarkable circumstance that few, or indeed no local writers as far as we know, have ever pointed out to the public a feature in the Positive which makes every premium paid to represent the actual insurance of a fraction of the gross sum insured. People who run and read in these days of excitement do not grasp at this great benefit to them. An illustration will probably make our explanation clearer. A man insures his life say for Rs. 1,000, his premiums to be paid off in 5 years, but something occurs to prevent his making more than *one* payment of the premiums. In the old offices non-payment would involve absolute loss of his policy for Rs. 1,000 ; but it would not be so in the Positive, in which he would stand insured for one-fifth of his policy, or for Rs. 200, representing the insured value of the solitary premium he had paid. In other words, no money paid into the Positive is, as far as we can make out, ever entirely lost. We feel it a duty to the public to warn them against the specious writings of such critics as "Insurance," whose disingenuousness very little exertion is sufficient to expose. All doubts as to the stability of the Positive should be cleared up, as far as our sense of propriety goes, by a painstaking analysis of the published papers, as we have ourselves done, or by a reference to the Agents, who we imagine will readily supply all needful information. The subject is of vital consequence to thousands, and excuses all earnestness in attending to it.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CARLIST INSURRECTION.

DESPERATE FIGHTING AT VALENTIA.

THE SHAH IN ITALY.

MADRID, 27TH JULY.

There has been fighting at Valentia for five hours with heavy loss.

MADRID, 28TH JULY.

The Republican troops to-day renewed their attack on Valentia, which is at present held by the insurgents, and after five hours' desperate fighting hostilities were suspended in order to allow the arrival of reinforcements. The insurgents in Valentia offer to surrender conditionally, but the Government demands unconditional submission, otherwise the bombardment will be continued.

Seville and Murcia are in the hands of the insurgents.

LONDON, 28TH JULY.

The Shah has been brilliantly entertained at Turin and Milan.

The damage done by fire at Baltimore is estimated at 600,000 dollars.

LONDON, 26TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed firm ; Surats quiet but unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	5¾d.

the Bombay Artillery. His salary was, and that of the post now is, Rs. 1,000 per mensem. So high an emolument is not drawn by any one holding a similar position even at the largest stations under the British Government. When it is considered that his duties are limited merely to the repairs of roads, the superintendence of the staging bungalows, and estimating for an irrigation work or two which are carried out under contract, the conclusion is easily arrived at that his lines have fallen unto him in pleasant places. In addition to these advantages, when I know that he has to assist him in his arduous labours an European assistant engineer, and that he has a splendid house with garden attached free to reside in, I conclude that his bread is buttered on both sides. And why should he be envied, I should like to know, by those who have to sweat and toil in some of our large stations, and who draw just half the salary, have to pay house rent, and who certainly do not receive a douceur of five thousand rupees from the State *they* serve when proceeding on a twelve months' furlough to Europe.

There is next the Principal of the Jeypore School of Arts. In my last I gave you an account of the manner in which this school is now conducted, and which was formerly so vaunted in the Rajpootana official reports and by newspaper correspondents. His salary is just £670 per annum, with little to do, and with few results to show for such an income, which he may safely now look upon in the light of a pension. The Jeypore government will not allow anything more than Rs. 18,000 per annum for its School of Arts all included. The present Principal, who was formerly on the Educational establishment of the Central Provinces, is possibly content with the higher salary he draws in his present position, but I doubt much if he esteems himself particularly honoured in being at the head of an institution which has so greatly fallen in the estimation of the Jeypore public, from the fact of its previous gross and extravagant mismanagement.

The next subject that invites my attention is the private physician to His Highness the Maharajah. The gentleman who at present holds this important post came out to this country many years since as a medical missionary and hails from the Land o' Cakes. Medical men form some of the best magistrates in England, and my experience tells me that medical missionaries in India bring to the discharge of their sacred function a weighty allectation when combined with a knowledge, even though limited, of Pharmacology and Surgery. In truth, I do not know why, at many of the civil stations of India, the surgeon, who has the greater part of his time on his hands and has a mind more disciplined by severe study and the necessity of logical and cautious deductions than the frequently youthful magistrate himself, should not fulfil the duties of both offices on a consolidated salary, for reasons I have not leisure how to enter into. It is not my purpose to run here into a disquisition on the utility and necessity of the missionary body in India. As a class that exists here supported generally by the eleemosynary proclivities of the British public, I cannot but speak and think highly of them. Their worldly status in India, socially and pecuniarily, is most excellent, and I see no reason why it should not be so. Yet missionaries are after all but mortals, and perhaps are as much influenced as the generality of men in advancing their personal prospects when an opportunity offers. Such was the case with our private physician to His Highness of Jeypore. From being a medical missionary, in which capacity he originally arrived in India, on £200 a year, his great proficiency in Pharmacy and Surgery was the cause of his applying for, and ultimately securing, his present post on a salary of £840 per annum, with perquisites too numerous to mention, including a large house rent free, and what is called in Jeypore, *sowaree*, which means carriages and horses *ad libitum* from the Maharajah's stables. Our physician might well say that his higher position had brought him the means, and consequently given him the power, of greatly extending his sphere of usefulness. Not forgetting his original calling, he still clings to his missionary office, inasmuch as he interests himself in the supervision of a native christian orphanage in Jeypore. Certainly his medicine profession does not rarely call him to duty in the palace itself or to attend upon the Maharajah, for it was only in 1871 His Highness handsomely paid and most gratefully rewarded Dr. Thorpe, the Civil Surgeon of Simla, for restoring his vision by an intricate and delicate operation, but then there were other fields for the exercise of his labours. There were his daily attendance at the hospital and dispensary, which generally occupied about an hour, and an occasional visit to the jail. The establishment of dispensaries in all the large towns throughout the Jeypore State is due to his recommendation, as well as the establishment of a Medical Hall in the city of Jeypore itself, stocked with medicines, surgical instruments, and all the necessary paraphernalia that would have been an acquisition in any first-rate town in England, but which, fortunately and happily for the people, are now moulding, rusting, and becoming worthless by reason of the practical use having been somewhat limited from the agreeable fact that the epidemic, endemic, contagious, and surgical necessities of the population did not call forth their requirements. To the private physician was also entrusted the formation of a public library. The sum of about 14,000 rupees was expended for the purchase of books for this institution. Numerous newspapers, English and vernacular gazettes, and periodicals are taken in. The readers, as might be expected, are comparatively few. But what struck me as a peculiar speciality in the formation of what I otherwise considered a valuable collection of works, was that the worthy doctor seemed determined that there should be books enough for reference to those who possessed, like himself, ingeminate professions, the sacerdotal with the medical. The consequence was this library was discriminatively stocked with a large and varied supply of religious and medical works, very valuable no doubt to those about to take holy orders, or shortly to enter on a course of medicine and surgery, though little adapted to general instruction and information. But idiosyncracies of this nature are not uncommon in other professions. The lawyer would have had a predilection for law books, a gardener for botanical works, and so on, with any other calling; and any one of these would perhaps have evinced a similar attachment and enthusiasm for his special vocation had he been eager to defray so large a sum as Rs. 14,000, in setting up a library for public interests and benefit. The private physician has now no interest in this library. It is at present under the central of the Private Secretary to His Highness, a Cashmeree, who is what is termed an English scholar. It is disgracefully kept. Highly priced works it is known have been hawked about for sale in the other States of Rajpootana with the library label affixed to them.

I have next to notice the photographer to H. H. the Maharajah. Personally, this is a most important functionary in the train of the Jeypore ruler. Originally employed, now some ten years since, as indicated by his designation, he has long been drawing a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem with free house and surrounding garden and sowaree to boot. He is now wealthy, but has wisely taken the precaution, of having his estates and household property in British territory. He seldom now follows his profession, as he has exhausted the pictorial landscapes, urns, and individualities of the State which he serves. All his photos are turned out in the best style of art. He contemplates publishing pictorial illustrations of Rajpootana provided he can find a *littérateur* capable of supplying the letter-press. Your humble servant, the writer, had been nominated for that work, but

"The best designs of mice and men oft gang agley."

Our photographer has now little else to do but to draw his pay, and be the constant companion of His Highness at the palace, with whom he is a great favourite, and consequently intensely hated by all the others who do not enjoy like privileges. He is looked upon as a nuisance by the political authorities, in whose side he is a thorn. You can easily understand what his present position is, when the Maharajah one day being playfully twitted on the influence over him of the art professor, as playfully replied:—"Yes, he is my *private* Political Agent, and the other, why, the other he is only the *official* Political Agent." The ambition of our photographer is to become one of the royal councillors as the Jeypore Durbar sometimes dub themselves. Our Government stands in the way. He is as much entitled to be in that council, however, as one belonging to Bengalee Babooodom, and would assuredly be far more useful and efficient. Our friend has an assistant, so called ironically, because he never assists him, on Rs. 100 per mensem. This likewise is a pension for life. I shall dismiss him in a few words. His duties are, for one month in the year, to assist the Maharajah in the pastime of kite-flying, but as to ever printing a series of sun pictures, using the lenses, or getting up a photo, he knows as much as he does of the composition of ozone.

I must not forget Mr. Böcker, the bandmaster. His annual salary is about £420, and free house *without* sowaree. In my letter from Jeypore, published in your issue of the 2nd June last, I said enough of the accomplishments of his band; throughout India there are no musicians, as natives, to equal them. Certainly it is the only band in India of its kind that can lay aside its brass, and take to the stringed instruments with facility. Mr. Böcker *earns his* stipend, and that is why I have named him.

Then there is the jailer, the most fortunate and perhaps the most envied of all holding a similar position elsewhere in India. His salary is Rs. 300 per mensem, a rent free house splendidly furnished, and sowaree, &c.

I need say little about the head gardener of the Ram Newas Garden. If this be ever made the paradise they contemplate, his existence will be a varied ambrosial intoxication. He is the worst paid of the state servants, his allowance being only 200 rupees per mensem and rent free house in the garden, with no sowaree. He has of course the run of the fruit flowers, and vegetables, yet strange, though they exist in abundance, amounting to a surfeit, he rarely appropriates any to his own use.

As to the Maharajah himself, he is of a mild, retiring disposition, and, as native princes go, is a gentleman. Whatever dirty linen there is to be washed is always done at home, and I do not see what right we have to pry into the private acts of a ruler, which, however they may not accord with our ideas of morality or propriety, should be exempted from public discussion or notoriety. We have no right, and it is presumptuous to dare to draw aside the veil that should envelope the doings of purely private life if these do not interfere with public duties. And for men in the position of His Highness of Jeypore, it would not be difficult to assert the *et tu quoque*. The only fault in him that I can express myself on, is his fondness for favourites and his being so easily influenced by them. One other, and perhaps a more serious fault in the Maharajah, is his habit of squandering money when his fancy has, or his senses have, been excited. For instance he pensions a native female for being a graceful and beautiful dancer; or a musician on the sittar or any other primitive instrument draws a fixed salary of Rs. 5,000 a year for his proficiency in music which is melody to the Rajpoot ear. What right have we to term this waste of money? Have not some of our singers received their £100 and £50 per night? So much I can affirm of the Maharajah, that he exhibits the greatest interest in the well-being of his country, and has more than fulfilled the high expectations which had been formed of his character and disposition during his earlier years. He has his failings and his weaknesses, but these throw into a lighter contrast his redeeming qualities. In conversation with the head gardener of the Ram Newas Garden one evening he observed, "Never mind Mr. J—, if the exertions of every one of us result in failure: if the intentions that accompany them be just and good: we can only honestly labour for the common weal, the result must be left to God."

BAZAAR PRICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been this morning to the Crawford Market, and I am able to give a little information as to prices which may be interesting to some of your readers. Very fine round of beef, 11 lbs. to the rupee; a saddle and leg of the best mutton, two annas and a half per pound; large cucumbers, one pice each; peas, two annas and a half per lb; French beans, three pice a seer; limes, eight for half an anna; four dozen small prawns for two annas. Those who employ the Parsee agent at the market will do well to note these prices. I see by your paper yesterday a butler in Calcutta has received a flogging of sixteen stripes for cheating his master out of two annas on ice. What a change might be effected if a few masters in Bombay would follow this example and bring their dishonest servants to punishment of some kind. If a man got sixteen stripes for robbing two annas out of twelve annas I should hope a month's imprisonment might be added to the sixteen stripes in cases of butlers and cooks who rob eight annas out of the rupee. For all small articles I think that is below the average of their cheating. A few days since my butler positively declared he could not get beef under four annas per lb., but unfortunately ladies cannot move in bringing these swindlers to justice, and the Bombay sahibs are all too idle. How long would such a state of things be tolerated in England? The sahibs can take a great deal of trouble about tiger killing and other pleasant and rational amusements, but they will not raise a hand to free themselves from these domestic beasts of prey.

AUNT DORCAS.

Bombay, 27th July.

FOOTBALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As football is a game in which such great interest is taken just at present, can nothing be done to make the playing of it a little more pleasant than it appeared to be on Saturday and other nights—I refer particularly to keeping the ground clear for the players.

Though the pedestrian "lookers-on" in their desire to "see most of the game" do occasionally crowd on to the ground, still they will also go back, and I think there is no cause for complaint against them; but I am afraid the same cannot be said for the equestrians (and occasionally equestriennes) who to kill two birds with one stone exhibit alike their courtesy and their horsemanship by urging their wild career all over the ground, regardless of the annoyance and inconvenience thus given to spectators and players.

If these reckless riders must have a gallop somewhere surely there can be found places with better advantages than the narrow strip of football grounds, even though the charm of making others uncomfortable be absent.

A HUMBLE PEDESTRIAN.

27th July.

THE COAL AND IRON TRADE IN SCOTLAND.

THE following is from a private letter, dated Portobello, Edinburgh, 8th June:—

PORTOBELLO (EDINBURGH), 8TH JUNE.

This is one of the most charming days we have had this year, and being Sunday, and consequently a holiday, is thoroughly appreciated, so much so that I have not gone to church, but have contented myself with sitting by the sea-shore all the morning, and after a good early dinner have finally seated myself to write you, at peace with mankind and with the thermometer at 66° Fahr. in the shade. You talk in your last letter of you, railway men being interested in the price of coals. This is felt by others as well as yourselves. At almost every meeting of the Society of Engineers of E. and L. the coal question is introduced as affecting some branch of industry, but of course the iron trade feels it more than any other. This can be easily understood when we consider that of the total output of coal in this country one-third, equal to forty million tons per annum, goes to the manufacturing of iron alone. There has lately been a slight fall both in coals and iron, Glasgow warrants having fallen to 114s. 3d., but there is very little hope of the price going any lower or indeed of remaining so low. There is a prospect of another strike amongst the miners in Scotland—the cause of dissatisfaction being a code of special rules which have now passed into law, in which the responsibility of keeping the mines in a safe condition, as far as propping and shoring the roof is considered, is placed on the miner and not on the proprietor of the pit. One would naturally suppose that the miner is the most fit man to look after the safety of the pit, as his own individual life is at stake, but our underground friend finds that the time employed in propping takes something off his 10s. per day, and therefore he strikes, finding 10s. per day absolutely necessary to provide him with his daily glass of champagne and other small luxuries. The effect of all this is that the necessaries of life are going up to a fabulous price, beef-steak 1s. 8d. per pound. I am afraid 4½d. dinners will scarcely satisfy a hungry man and be profitable to the purveyor at the same time. Gas is also being raised in price lately. However a new gas has been introduced which promises to be cheaper and better than coal gas. It is made by passing a current of air over a hydro-carbon, such as petroleum spirit, until the air holds in solution a sufficient quantity of vapour to confer upon it both inflammability and luminosity. There is a small apparatus lately patented which can be set up in every house, and every house holder can manufacture his own gas.

There is a good deal of railway work going on here this year. One of the heaviest pieces being the Tay bridge, the total length of the bridge being 10,320 feet only 240 feet short of two miles. It consists of 89 spans, fourteen of which are 200 feet clear with a height of 88 feet above high water. The bridge is designed by Bouch and is to cost somewhere about £217,000, and will require 7,000 tons of iron. Bouch has got his Forth bridge before Parliament this year, which if passed will exceed in magnitude the Tay bridge.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

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SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 1.

(SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

THE Committee met again to-day, Mr. Ayrton presiding. Lord Lawrence was further examined. In reply to Mr. Fowler he said—The question of the permanency of the opium revenue is a very difficult one, but it strikes me that it will decrease in course of time, because I can see no reason why people should not try to grow more opium in China, in Persia, and along the Arabian sea. In my opinion the history of the Bombay Bank does not render any change in the relations of the Government with the Presidency Banks necessary, but that is not the general opinion. The great thing is to appoint good men as Government directors who will look after them; but if you do not, of course you cannot expect things to go right. I think this requires to be said for the Government in their connection with the Bombay Bank when it was ruined, namely, that it was an extraordinary time. The people in Bombay were all mad. But I also think that the Government was very unfortunate in the men whom they had appointed as directors. If the Government of Bombay had supplied the Government of India with full information as to the state of the Bombay Bank when they applied for the leave of the Government of India to support the Bank, I have no doubt a great deal of the assets of the Bank would have been saved.

By Mr. Fawcett—I cannot say how many in India hold my opinion in favour of the establishment of the permanent settlement in India. I think Sir Charles Wood's despatch on the subject of extending the permanent settlement was approved of by a majority of his Council. The Secretary of State, with the consent of his Council, could send out a despatch establishing a permanent settlement in India, but I think he would hardly do so without consulting the Governor-General. He could do so without the sanction of, or without consulting, Parliament.

Has it ever occurred to you that the cultivators under the permanent settlement will not be in a better position than under a temporary form of settlement? Are not the zemindars of Bengal given to exacting the utmost possible rent from the cultivators?—No doubt that is the case in Bengal. I think one of the greatest defects of the law in Bengal is that a regulation was never introduced giving the Government power to interfere in the event of the zemindar unduly exerting his power as proprietor.

Is it not the fact that if the value of precious metals was depreciated, the revenue from the land settlement, if permanent, would be a stationary nominal amount, but a depreciated value?—No doubt; if that happens. I would have the permanent settlement based on the tithe system in this country, and thus have the revenue based on prices.

Would not that lead also to as much uncertainty in the mind of the cultivators as a temporary settlement?—No; I think not, because in the one case the revenue would depend on the prices of the day, and on the other on an elaborate survey and estimate; in preparation for, or anticipation of which, the land would be allowed to run out of cultivation. If there was any loss from any depreciation in the value of precious metals the loss could be made up from other quarters.

What quarters?—Well, a great deal might be done in the way of extending irrigation works.

But you object strongly to the policy of imposing a compulsory irrigation rate, and you are aware that the Government of India are very doubtful about some of these irrigation schemes paying except by compulsion?—I have no doubt in my own mind that natives would take the water, but it requires time to get them to take the water. When they see that water would enable them to grow valuable crops they will take it. I do not think the irrigation works undertaken by the Government itself have turned out to be failures. The only one that has so turned out is in Madras, and that was undertaken by a company.

The Orissa works have not paid?—That was a peculiar work constructed to regulate the distribution of water all over that part of the country. At one time the country was laid under flood from the rivers and the whole country devastated, and at other times the whole country was burnt up by drought. I look upon the Orissa works as a great political work.

Would you say that the Ganges Canal pays at present 2 per cent. I have looked into the accounts and it pays less, according to my calculation. Can you say what it pays?—I should say that, taking into account the money saved in 1861 and 1862 in the shape of land revenue and in the saving of the property of the people, it has paid more than five per cent. The documents from which I gather that opinion are documents prepared immediately after the famine; but, taking the data therein, and assuming one-sixth or one-eighth of the saving estimated in these documents, the saving has exceeded all the loss of the interest.

Supposing a necessity were to increase suddenly the taxes, suppose five millions were required, can you suggest how it is to be raised. I speak in the view of your idea of a permanent land settlement being carried out?—Well, India is an excessively poor country, and it is to relieve its poverty that I propose a permanent settlement. If such a sum were required as you named, I would put on the income-tax again if necessary, or raise the import and export duties by which I would obtain easily four millions of money.

The first important item of revenue is the salt-tax: could that be increased?—No; I have already given my views on the salt tax.

Can the opium revenue be increased?—I think it is likely rather to be decreased than increased.

Are you aware that the Chinese Government have placed many restrictions on the growth of opium, and suppose the Chinese Government were to see that the British Government would rather go to war with them than not sell them opium, may not the China Government withdraw these restrictions on the home growth of opium and thereby give a great impulse to it?—I think that is very likely.

Seeing that the Secretary of State depends for his position on the votes of the House of Commons, constituted as the House of Commons is, you do not think you could rely for any permanent increase of revenue from your proposed increase of import and export duties?—Not a bit.

Do you expect any increase from stamp duties?—No.

Then the income-tax is the only tax left. Has not that been condemned by a general concensus of opinion in India?—I do not know that.

You are aware that one of the great objections to the tax is that the amount is a varying amount, that the people are alarmed at finding it one year one per cent. and another year three per cent., and a third year one per cent. again?—I think there is a great deal in that. I think if it was fixed at a moderate amount, say at two per cent., a great deal of the difficulty would be taken away. It would be only in a very exceptional case that I would raise it.

With regard to local taxation, you are aware that taxes have been introduced taxing everything worn or consumed in India and that this is constantly hanging over the people? I do not think it goes so far as that; but I think local taxation was assuming very alarming proportions at one time, and it was necessary to keep it within bounds. With reference to the action of the Secretary of State's Council and the check of excesses on the expenditure of India, I think the Council sometimes does not resist proposals made by the Secretary of State in consequence of the political pressure put upon him; but without the Council there cannot be a doubt that a great many things would have been thrown on India which have not been thrown upon it.

I will now refer to the relation of the Governor-General and the local Governments, particularly the Government of Bombay, which some witnesses have described as having taken into their mouth, adding that no power on earth could get it out?—There have been a great many instances in which the Government of Bombay was stopped.

And a great many in which they were not?—No doubt, on many points they took a different view from the Government of India. The Governor of Bombay had got hold of a fund which he thought would last longer than it did last, and he sanctioned a great many schemes which ought not to have been sanctioned.

The Governor of Bombay spent £170,000 on a country-house in Poona, but the more the Governor-General forbade him the more money the Governor of Bombay spent; can you explain this?—The Governor of Bombay had from time immemorial a country house at Dapoorie, and he wrote to the Governor-General asking leave to spend £35,000 which he had got by selling the old house (he had done so irregularly) on building a new one. Some eighteen months afterwards he came to us and said he had spent £20,000 on it and it was not finished. I severely reprimanded him; and we called on him for an estimate, but he did not furnish it for a long time, and I had left India for some time before it was furnished, and meanwhile he went on spending more money. I do not think the Government of India could have done more than it did; it could not have recommended the suspension of the Governor of Bombay. If he had gone on committing a series of such transactions something would require to have been done to stop them.

Have you seen the correspondence between Lord Mayo and the Duke of Argyll, in which the former stated that a great deal of military expenditure was thrown upon India on the mere fiat of the Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards?—I have seen part of it making statements to that effect.

Are you in favour of the appointment of natives to the rank of commissioned officers?—No, I think that would be very impolitic on account of the pride of race among the European officers.

But did not the Queen in her proclamation say that all would be treated alike without partiality?—True; but I have nothing to do with the proclamation. You ask my opinion on a certain point and I give it without reference to the proclamation. If you ask whether it is politic to appoint natives as commissioned officers I say it is not politic.

Then should not the proclamation be altered?—That is a very different matter: of two evils you must choose the least, I am certain you could not appoint such officers.

Do you think that the natives will think they are treated with impartiality when they are made to travel several thousand miles to pass an examination when English men pass the examination at their own houses? (Lord Lawrence's reply was not audible, but it concluded with the remark that "our position in India is a very peculiar one and a very little one way or the other might do a great deal of harm).

Does not the exclusion, to the present extent, of the public from the Governor-General's Council arise from the practice of going to Simla?—No, I do not think so: there is nothing to hinder merchants and natives from going to Simla.

How many months in the year is the Governor absent from Calcutta?—When I was Governor-General I was absent five months from Calcutta.

Does not this migration cost about £56,000 per annum?—No, I think in my time it cost about £40,000.

In what way is this expense limited; because India being so poor a country it is necessary look after small items. Are the members allowed merely personal expenses or the expenses of removing their establishments?—They were allowed a certain sum which covered everything.

Then allowing the expenses of the establishment did not refer to all the people who moved; a number of Council was allowed to remove his wife and family, was the same privilege allowed to clerks?—Yes; they were all allowed to remove their wives and families.

Then as to the sale of waste lands, is it not the fact that the sums realised went into the accounts and appeared to constitute a surplus when there happened to be one?—Yes; if we had not used the money we should have had to borrow. I think in the accounts, however, a line should have been added explaining about the sale of waste lands.

In the event of anything happening to overthrow English rule in India, do you think this country would be liable for the debt?—No; but I have no doubt a tremendous effort would be made to make this country liable.

Would you be prepared to admit the control of the House of Commons over the finances of India to a greater extent than at present?—Yes.

By Sir C. Wingfield—I understand you to say that you would rather raise money in any other way than by additional taxation on the agricultural population?—Yes.

Don't you think that if the income-tax had been at its late high incidence, abuses, which have been so much commented on, would have been obviated?—Yes.

Would not the position of the tenants at will be exactly the same either under a permanent or temporary settlement?—Yes.

And in Upper India these constitute half the population?—Yes.

Don't you think that if the permanent settlement were introduced a great number of the small holders would be induced to sell their holdings to large proprietors or capitalists, and that in that case the lands would pass into other hands than those intended to be benefited by the permanent settlement?—I think they would stick to their land as long as they possibly could. It is said they would rather sell their daughters and sons than part with their lands.

Are you aware there is a party in India who think that in the last valuation the Government demands from the land have been fixed too low?—No, I do not agree with that.

Don't you think that the natives might be more frequently employed in the judicial branch?—Certainly.

But that the chief executive in a district should be an Englishman?—Yes. Natives would do very well in the judicial branch as judges in districts or in the High Courts; but I think it would not do to appoint them by competition; they should be carefully selected men. I think the English officers turn their thoughts more in a homeward direction now than formerly and care less for Indian interests and have less sympathy with natives. I do not think that arises from the new method of appointing officers by competition, though formerly officers were generally selected because they had some hereditary connection with India. I have no doubt a great deal of the feeling arises from the great amount of work an officer has now to do which allows him to move about a great deal less among the natives than was formerly the case. With reference to massing the troops on the hills, I think it is of the highest importance that the European troops should be within sight of the natives. During the time of the mutiny the country appeared to be so bare of European troops that the natives would not believe that there were 20,000 in the Punjab. I do not attach much importance to the frequent changes of officers from regiment to regiment.

Do you think the pay of them in the native army sufficient?—I have been told that there is greater difficulty in obtaining recruits than formerly; we have done something, but if prices go on rising, the pay must be raised also.

In reply to Mr. Denison—Government has been very careful about selling land for arrears of land revenue and very reluctant to do so, but still in the North-West there were a great many sales.

How did the act of the Governor of Bombay in disobeying the Government of India differ from that of the Governor of Madras, Sir Charles Trevelyan, who was removed from his post?—Sir Charles published his minute on the income-tax at a critical time without reference to the Government of India.

The Chairman—Then his error was in the publication rather than in passive resistance?—Yes.

Mr. Fawcett—There were many other cases in which you had differences with the Government of Bombay, and the result was that the Governor of Bombay had his way and the Governor-General had not?—In some matters I dare say the Bombay Government would think that they had not got their way.

By Mr. Cave—What is the best way in which the Governor-General can get evidence for the Committee?—By leaving it to the Governor-General who will consult the various departments and bring it before the people. It is possible a large number may offer themselves from various parts of India, and some process of selection will require to be adopted. A list would probably be drawn up.

Would that list be satisfactory to the natives?—I think it would, because he would consult the natives, too, as to the making of it up.

I suppose there are two classes of native opinion—one that goes with the European and one against;—would that mode get a representation of both?—I have no doubt of it.

Will the native evidence be satisfactory as to the general opinion of the natives?—They will give you a distinct statement of their own idea and of those who hold with them, but they will put before you their views. What these views are worth must depend on the men themselves. I would prefer listening to the opinion of the natives in the interior, to taking the opinion of the natives educated at English schools; but I would hear both.

By General Balfour—How far were we short of our compliment of European forces at the outbreak of the mutiny?—I cannot say; but we had sent some men to Poona, and the force being moderate, a moderate force very easily became a very small one.

General Balfour—We were 5,000 men short.

The Chairman—But just immediately before the breaking out of the mutiny the Government were writing home telling us that the people never had been so contented with all we were doing for them?—I would not go so far as that, for I remember in the October before the mutiny writing to Lord Canning advising him to reduce the native army and to increase the European. If there had been 5,000 men more it is certain that the mutiny would not have happened; but as I have said the natives thought the country were quite denuded of troops. If you are to judge by all you hear you would imagine that the officers, notwithstanding all that has been done by the recent changes, are more discontented than ever. I never heard an officer in private say that his class had not been immensely benefited by the changes: in public there are complaints as I have said, but speak to any sensible officer in private and he will admit that a great deal has been done for him. But if you go on listening to complaints then the more you give the more they want.

After a few further questions Lord Lawrence's evidence terminated.

SUNLIGHT FOR THE SICK.—Dr. William H. Ham mond, in discussing the sanitary influence of light, observes that the effects of deficient light upon the inmates of hospital wards and sick chambers have frequently come under his personal observation. Most physicians know how carefully the attendants upon the sick endeavour to exclude every ray of light from the apartment; and it must be admitted that the members of the profession are often fully as assiduous in this respect. That the practice, except in some cases of actual disorder of the brain and other parts of the nervous system, is pernicious, he is well satisfied. During the early years of the late war he visited the camp and hospital of the regiment stationed in West Virginia. Reports had reached General Rosecrans' headquarters that the sickness and mortality were something frightful, and he was ordered to examine minutely into all the circumstances connected with the situation of the camp, the food of the men, &c. Among other things he found the sick crowded into a small room, from which the light was excluded by blinds of indiarubber cloth. They were as effectually bleached as is celery by the earth being heaped up around it. Pale, bloodless, ghost-like looking forms, they seemed to be scarcely mortal. Convalescence under such circumstances was almost impossible, and doubtless, many had died who, had they been subjected to the operation of the simplest laws of nature, would have recovered.—*British Medical Journal*.

RIDING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—In the first place no horse that is addicted to shying on the plains should be brought up and ridden at Simla. No owner knowing the proclivities of such an animal ought to use it at Simla, to the peril of his own neck, (which is a minor consideration) and the life and limbs of her people. But it is still the fact that horses quite bold on the plains will shy in the hills, and in such a case the owner and rider cannot be held blameable. But in many cases horses are so frightened, as to shy, by the doings of native pedestrians. Armed with an umbrella to keep themselves dry in the rains, and to keep off freckles and darkening of the complexion in fine weather, they will go about twirling the instrument of warfare; and the more vigorously, if they see any one coming on horseback, and approaching them—the rate at which these windmills are twirled round is sometimes astonishing. It is not therefore surprising that a horse being suddenly exposed to the terror should dart aside and go off at score, to escape from the object of its fear. Another cause, sufficient to startle horses are the fantastic liveries worn by the jimpsunnies of persons in high places; harlequin tunics with red zouave knickerbockers, and the manner in which the front man twirls a stick above, must be very tormenting to the equine race. Another cause is the habit of many natives, when a horse coming, to dart across the road, just under the animal's nose; whereas if they only kept going steadily on their own side of the road, there could be no cause for a horse shying. When then a horse shies under any of these provocations and as before observed, jumps aside and goes off at score, and injury follows before he can be pulled up, the rider should be held blameless, unless he uses a horse that he knows to be easily terrified and liable to such consequence. Under such circumstances he is much to blame.—*Delhi Gazette*.

BOMBAY.

A NEW SPINNING COMPANY AT SURAT.—We learn that a new Spinning and Weaving Company is shortly to be started at Surat.

POONA.—Heavy rain has fallen at Poona, and agricultural prospects are improved. The river has risen to an unusual height.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were thirty-two European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

THE "NAG PUNCHMEE" FAIR.—The annual fair called the "Nag Punchmee" will be held this evening at the Mustan Saheb's Tank and at the Bellasis Junction Road.

APPEAL CASES IN KATTYWAR.—A Kattywar correspondent states that Mr. Peile, Acting Political Agent of Kattywar, is at present busy disposing of several appeal cases in arrears.

A NATIVE VAKEEL ASSAULTED AT SURAT.—Last week Mr. Keerparam Dajee, a vakeel of Surat, was most seriously assaulted by two Mahomedans, who are in consequence in custody of the police.

THE DACOITY AT TULUNGPORE.—A number of dacoits who were arrested at Tulungpore, have been committed by Mr. Oliphant, full-power magistrate of Surat, for trial before the Sessions Court.

DISTRICT POLICE SUPERINTENDENT OF SURAT.—It is said that Lieutenant Humphrey is likely to be appointed District Superintendent of Police at Surat, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel Scott.

SPECIAL ASSISTANT AT RAJCOTE.—A Gujerat paper states that Mr. Mahadeo Narayen Shirgaonkar, Special Assistant at Rajcote, has applied for a few months' leave to proceed to his native country.

THE INDIAN FINANCE COMMITTEE.—We notice that Rao Bahadoor Appajee Ramchunder, Dufterdar to the Collector of Surat, is to proceed to England to give evidence before the Indian Finance Committee.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday sent a Hindoo lad named Keshow Krishna to the David Sassoon Reformatory, on a charge of stealing two copper vessels, belonging to Saboo, woman.

ARRIVAL OF A SIRDAR'S WIFE.—On Sunday night, Yemabaee, the wife of a Baroda Sirdar, arrived here from Punderpore with about forty followers. She has taken up her residence temporarily at the Falkland Road dhurumsalla.

A PICK POCKET.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Mahomedan named Ibrahim Hoossein Ally was sentenced to receive ten stripes, for stealing from the pocket of one Heera Swamee, at the Null Bazar, a purse containing six rupees.

REFUSING TO PAY FARE.—A Goanese named Joseph Francis Pacheco was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday with refusing to pay the legal fare to a buggy driver. He was fined Rs. 10, out of which three rupees to go to complainant.

ACCIDENT.—On Sunday night a Mussulman girl, named Assoobaee, aged about seven years, fell out of a window on the third storey of a house in Huzaree Mohla, Nagpada. She was severely injured, and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, yesterday, a man named Kumall Mahomed Jaffer was charged with assaulting Kurreembee, woman. Defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined Rs. 10, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Saturday, at Parell, concerning the death of Babajee Canoo. The jury upon the evidence found that the man's death was caused by tetanus following injuries to the left knee joint, the result of his having been accidentally run over by a cart.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES AT KATTYWAR.—Colonel Law, President of the Purdhan Court at Rajcote, is at present engaged in disposing of boundary disputes. He is going in a day or two to Gondul to settle some intricate questions of boundary between the Joonaghur and the Goudul States.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday committed one Marootee Soobanjee, for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing certain gold and silver ornaments, valued at about Rs. 200, the property of one Abdool Ally Fattay Ally.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 334 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 143 were under sentences from the High Court, 157 from the Magistrates of Police, and 34 from Military Courts-Martial. Of the prisoners, 248 were natives, and the remaining 86 were Europeans.

KEEPING HOUSES FOR LOTTERIES.—Three Chinamen were yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Price, with keeping houses for drawing lotteries, contrary to Act V. of 1844. The magistrate upon the evidence adduced adjudged the prisoners guilty, and fined each of them Rs. 25.

A MAN grazing cattle near the railway line between Tulligaum and Chinchwad the other day was run over by the evening train from Bombay; his legs were crushed and he was otherwise hurt. He went on the line to save a sheep which was in danger of being run over. The train was stopped, and the man picked up and taken on to Poona.

DANGER OF LOADING CHILDREN WITH ORNAMENTS.—A Hindoo named Bhaee Jeevan, residing on the Breach Candy Road, reported to the executive police that a gold necklace, worth about Rs. 100, was stolen from the person of his child while she was playing about on Saturday in the verandah of his house. Inquiries are being made by the police into the matter.

A POLICEMAN IN TROUBLE.—Ali Moortooza, P. C 1331 E., was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Second Magistrate, with taking a bribe or unauthorized reward of six annas from one Mahomed Dawood, a buggy driver. The prisoner was adjudged guilty, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE TOWERS OF SILENCE CASE.—A requisition signed by Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and several others is shortly to be forwarded to the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet, pointing out the urgent necessity of calling a public meeting of the Parsee community to adopt measures to memorialise Government against the conduct of the police in the Towers of Silence Case.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, yesterday, a man named Dhunna Mhowa, a suspicious character, was charged with being found between sunset and sunrise loitering near the St. Xavier's College, and not giving a satisfactory account of himself. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—We learn from a reliable source that Mr. O'Leary, First Judge of the Small Causes Court, shortly proceeds to England on twelve months' leave. Mr. C. P. Cooper, Second Magistrate of Police, will act for Mr. O'Leary during his absence. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee will act as Second Magistrate, and Mr. Nana Morojee will act as Third Magistrate of Police.

PORTUGUESE HONOURS.—From the *Boletim do Governo*

MR. ANSTEY'S ATTACK ON Mr. SOUTER.

From John Nugent, Esquire, Acting Under Secretary to Government; to F. H. Souter, Esquire, C.S.I., Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed, by His Excellency the Governor in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1490 of 17th July 1873, in which you call upon Government "for their interference and protection against the scandalous and outrageous attack made upon you by Mr. Anstey in the High Court during the Towers of Silence Case," and further direct the attention of Government to a similar attack made on you by Mr. Mayhew.

2. In reply I am desired to observe that it is a well known rule that in all cases when defending prisoners, advocates are allowed very great licence, and the limit of such licence can only be marked by the Judge presiding at the trial.

3. In the case under notice His Excellency in Council perceives from the printed report in the newspapers that the Honorable Mr. Justice Green in his address to the jury did not hesitate to denounce Mr. Anstey's conduct, and the expressions used by him in relation to you as "scandalous, unfounded, and disgraceful." It is clear to His Excellency in Council that the conduct and expressions so denounced must have greatly exceeded the ordinary licence allowed to counsel, and Government are satisfied that in so characterizing the attack made on you, the learned Judge expressed the displeasure of the Court in the form which he considered best adapted to the circumstances.

4. His Excellency in Council cannot therefore offer you any assistance or protection, nor can he admit that you have sustained or will sustain substantial injury from the attacks of any of the counsel employed for the defence in the late trial. The high opinion of you and of your services, which Government have so often had the pleasure to express, has been in no way shaken by the late proceedings regarding the riot at the Towers of Silence.—I have &c.,

JOHN NUGENT,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 28th July 1873.

BANGALORE RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FIFTH DAY, THURSDAY, 24th JULY, 1873.

"CHARGER STAKES."—A walk over, as no one felt inclined to meet Risk.

THE ARKAREE PURSE.—Rs. 500, presented by Messrs. Arathoon and Mullapah Chetty. A handicap for all Arabs that have started during the Meeting. Highest weight 9 st. 8 lbs. Distance R. C.

	st. lbs.		
Major Lindsay's	b a h Chieftain	8 12 Owner	1
Abdool Rahimon's	b a h Mery Legs	9 8 Mr. R.	2
Major Lindsay's	c a h Desert Born	9 4 Hackney	3
Mr. Merry's	g a h Kildare	7 10 ——	0
Mr. S's	b a h Lorraine	8 6 Brewtey	0
Mr. Atlas's	g a h Badger	8 4 Tingey	0

Won easily by Chieftain. Merry Legs second. Time 2m. 30s. Merry Legs ran very badly, and disappointed many people, who had backed him heavily.

CONSOLATION STAKES.—Rs. 200 from the fund. 1¼ mile. For all English, Colonial, and C. B. horses that have started during the Meeting and not won.

	st. lbs.		
Mr. Downall's	c w g Fireman	7 7 Owner	1
Mr. Jones'	b w g Middy	8 3 ——	2
Mr. Dunbar's	b w g Carlow	7 7 Baron	3
Major Peile's	b w g Phillip	8 0 Finch	0
Captain Langford's	b w g Emperor	8 2 Brewtey	0

Won by Fireman, who is a roarer, Middy second. Time 27s., 55s., 1m. 24s., 2m. 27s. Middy ran shamefully; he had a very light-weight on him and got a capital start, but directly Fireman drew up to him he shut up at once. Notwithstanding the repeated defeats of Middy, he was led up to Rs. 700 in the lottery, and those who purchased him paid the piper for their ill-formed judgment.

THE LADIES' PURSE.—A handicap for all ladies horses (Arabs). A bracelet value Rs. 200. 1 mile. G. R.

	st. lbs.		
Mrs. Bolton's	g a h The Sluggard	9 7 Mr. Elliot	1
Mrs. Veldham's	b a h Shah Jehan	10 0 ——	2
Mrs. Davis's	c a h Prince	9 7 Mr. Going	3
Miss de Bolisco's	b a h Fusilier	9 7 Mr. Osborne	4

Won by the Sluggard after a splendid finish by half a length. Shah Jehan the favourite, who fetched Rs. 800 in the lottery, second. This was the finest finish at the meeting, and was won by the superior riding of Sluggard's jockey. Time 2m. 8s.

WINNERS' HANDICAP.—For English, Colonial and C. B. horses. 1½ miles. Rs. 300 from the fund. Forced for winners, optional to losers, at Rs. 15.

	st. lbs.		
Mr. Wheal's	b w g Philippine	10 0 Finch	1
Mr. Ali Abdoolah's	b w m Moselle	10 0 Hackney	2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
Mr. Covey's	b w g Timbertop	10 3 Tyrrell	0
Mr. Atlas's	b w g Little John	8 0 Tingey	0

Won by Philippine in the commonest of canters, Moselle second. Time as follows:—27s., 53s., 1m. 20s., 1m. 50½s., 2m. 49½s. Philippine's jockey was taken ill after the race, and there were suspicions of foul play, the owner of Philippine feeling sure that Finch had been got at. There appears however to be no proof at present that the suspicions are well founded.

CONSOLATION STAKES.—Rs. 200 from the fund. 1¼ miles. For all Arab and Mysore bred horses that have started during the Meeting and not won.

	st. lbs.		
Mr. Jones's	b a h Arab Chief	8 8 ——	1
Mr. Dunbar's	c a h Sligo	7 4 ——	2
Mr. Merry's	b a h Banting	8 12 ——	3
Shaik A. Salim's	g a h Delawar	8 11 ——	0
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h Eldrum	8 9 Brewtey	0
Do.	g a h Saum	8 8 Syed	0
Mr. Abdool Rahimon's	b a h Adonis	8 7 Mr. R.	0

Won by Arab Chief. A most disgraceful start, and properly speaking there should have been no race as Eldrum was on the wrong side of the post when the flag was dropped; but more of this anon.

WINNERS' HANDICAP.—For Arab and Mysore bred horses. 1¼ miles; Rs. 300 from the fund, forced for winners, optional to lossers, at Rs. 15.

	st. lbs.		
Mr. Covey's	b a h Marquis	9 5 Tyrrell	1
Ali Abdoolah's	c a h Tokay	9 5 Hackney	2
Mr. S's	c a h Lorraine	8 10 Brewtey	3
Capt. Local's	b a h Brilliant	8 7 Finch	4

Won by Marquis. Tokay second. This was another surprise, as the race was looked upon as a certainty for Tokay. Time as follows:—30s., 1m. 29s., 1m. 58s., 2m., 3m. 1s.

INDIAN ITEMS.

RAIN AT AGRA.—There have been torrents of rain at Agra. Some of the roads were flooded to a depth of two feet.

A SQUABBLE.—A native went to the house of an East Indian named Miller, at Madras, on the 16th instant, to ask payment of rent due to him. Payment was evaded, whereupon the native used some abusive epithet to Miller. At this Millar's son called the native to order, and being defied, rushed up to him and assaulted him. The case came before the Magistrate who fined the native and young Millar three rupees each.

MURDER ON TIRUPATY HILL.—The Tirupaty Hill, in the District of North Arcot, has again been the scene of a vindictive and ferocious murder. The man who came by his death on this occasion was a Byragee, and the one by whom he was killed belongs also to the same caste. The facts of the case were, that a few days before the commission of the crime, the latter was admitted into the Mutt (a Hindoo Temple), but was turned out by the Mahant (or head man) in consequence of a disciple of his having complained that the new inmate had beaten him. Upon this he one night attempted to kill the Mahant and others who were sleeping in the Mutt, and wounded three or four others besides the deceased, who, being a weakly man, he killed outright with one blow of a sword of which he had possessed himself. He was immediately arrested, and the sword was found in a brick-kiln about a mile off from Tirupaty, the prisoner himself having pointed out the spot where he had concealed it. He appears also to have made a full confession before the Sub-Magistrate. The Session Court, to which the case was committed, found the accused guilty of murder and passed a sentence of death upon him, subj ect to the orders of the High Court.—*Madras Times.*

THE SHAH AND THE GENEVA CONVENTION.—The *British Medical Journal* states that the Shah has expressed a desire to give directly emphatic adhesion to the convention for neutrality the sick and wounded in war, and the persons and materials provided for their succour. The Convention of Geneva has already been signed by all European monarchs, including the Sultan of turkey, who gave his adhesion in 1865. The adhesion of the Shah will be addressed to the High Federal Council of Switzerland.

A PARIS INDUSTRY.—There is in Paris an aged woman who has for the last 50 years supported herself by industry of which, we believe, she enjoys a complete monopoly. She supplies the Garden of Acclimatization in Paris with food for the pheasants, which food consists entirely of ants' eggs. These she collects in the woods around Paris, and receives about 12f. for the quantity she brings back from each of her foraging expeditions. These generally last three or four days, during which she sleeps on the field of action, in order to watch the insects at dawn, and to find her way to their treasures. She is almost denounced by the keen convenience of which she takes little notice, but at the end of her harvest time, which lasts from the month of June to the end of September her whole body is in a truly pitiable condition. Her services are, of course, highly valued, for, as there is at present no competition in this line of industry, it would be difficult to supply her place.—*Echo.*

THE ANGLO-INDIAN AT HOME.

25TH JUNE 1873.

THE vanity of human expectations has been brought forcibly under my notice this week through the misfortune of an Indian Fogy whom I will call Raddles. Every one knows Raddles, formerly of the Bombadiers, sometime in the Mugger Commission, also of the Wear and Tear Department, and Chief Inspector of Tagrags and Bobtails. He was a rising man, and no doubt would have eventually become a Chief Secretary of fireworks and bluelights, only for his aunt. All his life Raddles has had great expectations from this maiden lady, and a few years ago when he heard she was suffering from a chronic complaint, he threw up the service and came home—to nurse her. His expectations have long been so well known to all his friends, acquaintances, and tradespeople, that none of these have ever thought of greeting Raddles as they might an ordinary person. They would never say "How are you Raddles, or Mr. Raddles"? but "How is your aunt?" to which Raddles for years past was wont to reply, "Tough" "or tough as leather." Her fortune was supposed to vary between fifteen and thirty thousand, and she lived at Brompton very quietly, and with nothing handsome about her but a very solvent looking one-horse brougham and appurtenances. When he was out of sorts, Raddles used to incline to the lower figure, but after a good dinner and anticipations of all he would do when he came in for "the Stuff," he would hold fast to thirty thousand, or may be thirty-five. I should say that Raddles is a determined mesogynist. There was some scandalous affair in India for which he either got six months on the roads, or was cast in damages—I forget which—but ever since he has hated the sight of a petticoat, and is one of the most confirmed bachelors in the Fogy Club. Well now, would you believe it. His aunt died the other day, and has left all her property in trust, not to Raddles, but to Raddles' eldest son when the latter shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and failing a son to Raddles, to a hospital for diseases of the skin! Here is a go, as his tailor said. He has no son, was never married, and is it likely that he ever will be, even if he liked? No woman would take him for the satisfaction of enriching an heir *in nubibus*, and he has nothing to recommend himself, this excepted, but a bald head and a big paunch. There never was so unfortunate a man, and it is clear that if the old lady did not marry herself, she determined, out of pure spite, that Raddles should. But even at the best, and granting he could find a wife, it does not follow that he might find a son. He might have seven daughters, and then all his trouble would go for nothing! A most painful situation. Far better to have remained in India and attained the ease and dignity of the Bluelight Office. No one mentions Raddles' aunt now. It would be dangerous. She is tabooed, or *tattooed*, as our jocative Fogy says, quoting Lord Bellew.—*Madras Times.*

THE DISTURBANCES IN BOSNIA.

BELGRADE, JUNE 27.

THE *Croatische Zeitung* as well as some other newspapers and private advices assert that complete anarchy reigns in Bosnia, and it is alleged that in the district of Gradiska alone within the last six weeks 270 Christians have been murdered, and the perpetrators of these crimes remained unpunished. The foreign Consuls at Serajero are demanding of the Government a strict investigation and preventive measures, and point out that otherwise large numbers will emigrate or adopt measures for self-defence. The condition of affairs is regarded as critical. The outrages are said to be caused by the weakness of the authorities, the inflamed fanaticism of the Mahomedans, and the unlawful interference of public officials in those criminal proceedings.

PALIAMENTARY PICNICS.

WHEN it was first announced that the Shah was soon to arrive in this country, nothing could exceed the tender and affectionate solicitude which was displayed by many members of Parliament on His Majesty's behalf. It was insisted that no expense must be spared in receiving our distinguished guest, and that all sorts of grand entertainments must be got up in his honour. Every afternoon the Treasury Bench was overwhelmed with question and suggestions, and it was quite beautiful to see how hard-working legislators, even in the midst of their most wearisome drudgery, could still find time to think of the expected visitor and to plan arrangements for his pleasure and amusement. Presently, however, it turned out that all this enthusiastic hospitality was not entirely disinterested, and that members, in speaking one word for the Shah, were speaking two for themselves. Their thoughtful consideration for His Majesty assumed a less romantic aspect when it was discovered that it was only another name for consideration for themselves. It appeared that the entertainments to the Shah were to be also entertainments to the House of Commons, and the members of that assembly soon made it quite clear that what they were most anxious about was the accommodation to be provided for themselves and their families on these occasions. It must have struck many persons that the way in which the Government was badgered on this subject day after day last week was simply indecent. Would there be a ship for members at Spithead? would there be a gallery for them at Windsor? would there be room for their wives and daughters? would trains be provided for them? and how about refreshments? Every afternoon there was a shower of these inquiries. The argument that it costs comparatively little to give members of Parliament with their wives and daughters a little trip in a man-of-war, with lunch or dinner to make them comfortable, is of course no argument at all. The question is, or should be, one of principle, not of amount. Nobody would accept as a justification for a breach of the self-denying ordinance which is imposed on members the plea that there was no harm in accepting a Government contract for a small figure. It is obvious that the rule must be applied absolutely, and that would soon be frittered away altogether if there were once to be a question of the more or less. It seems to us that the House of Commons ought for the sake of its own honour and self-respect, to impose upon itself a similar rule in regard to spending public money on its private pleasure and amusement. It is impossible to shut our eyes to the fact that these things, when once started, have an awkward tendency to grow. In the present instance we have seen members, not content with accomodation for themselves, demand, as a matter of course, accommodation for their families as well; while some of them have got to such a point that they think they are very ill-used, because they cannot enjoy the jollification provided for them without paying their own railway fares. This time the House of Commons is content to share the entertainment for the Shah; but the presence of a Shah is not an indispensable circumstance, and there is nothing to prevent members from voting themselves a holyday on any other pretext. It might have been expected that, in a House elected on a cry for economy, and under a Government which boasts of its thrift, some sort of protest would have been raised against a practice which is not only improper in itself, but dangerous in its growth. As yet, indeed, no great harm has been done. All that the Government has spent on Parliament on this occasion is an insignificant trifle, but the mischief lies in the danger of the precedent and in the probability—almost the certainty—that if once fairly established, it will be gradually widened. It is well that abuses of this kind should be nipped in the bud, if only because it saves further trouble. Observers who are disposed to believe that more depends in the spirit in which institutions are worked than on the form of the institutions themselves have, perhaps, some reason to be disquieted by various symptoms of a gradual lowering of the tone of the House of Commons. For a Senate it has already, perhaps, too many of the attributes of a vestry, and it is impossible to view without alarm the spreading taint of the vestryman's worst vice. It is right and fitting that when a great country entertains a distinguished stranger, it should do so with appropriate magnificence, and nothing can be more contemptible than the hesitation of the Paris Municipality tovote any funds for the Shah's reception. One of the most splendid entertainments of the present weak was given by a member of the Government entirely at his own expense, but the charges of public hospitality may fairly be left to the public purse. It would be well, however, that our public men should be careful to avoid incurring the suspicion that they are treating themselves in the name of their guest.—*Saturday Review.*

PRIVATE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Mr. Lamont's fine yacht Diana, which was chartered by Mr. Leigh Smith, and which recently left Dundee on a Polar expedition, is reported by the whaler Eclipse, which has just arrived at Peterhead. The letters which have been received announce that the party were on the 1st of June last in lat. 77-40, being among the floating ice, which reached northward to Spitzbergen at that time. All connected with the expedition were well, and, notwithstanding that very severe weather had pervailed since it left Scotland, no accident had happened. The arrangements had been slightly interfered with in consequence of the tempestuous weather, and the Island of Jon-Mayen had not been reached. The Diana was to proceed along the outside of the ice towards the north-west corner of Spitzbergen, where she would meet a store-ship which preceded her,

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

THE *Times* of the 28th ult. gives the following analysis of the evidence in the Tichborne Case up to date.

The case for the prosecution being now substantially completed—at all events, in the main heads—what remains being, it is believed, only chiefly ancillary or confirmatory evidence, it may be of interest now to give a brief analysis of the evidence already given. One hundred and fifty witnesses have now been examined, and no criminal trial is known in which such a body of testimony has been offered. Of this enormous number of witnesses upwards of 10) have sworn that the defendant is not Roger Tichborne, and about 40 have given evidence to show that he is Arthur Orton; and almost all of them have positively sworn that he is so. More than 20 witnesses have proved that Roger was tattooed (a fact which the defendant's counsel has admitted is, if established, decisive of his guilt), and of these, some, as has been seen to-day, are utter strangers to the family. It has been proved, also, that the fact was always known and spoken of in the family, both before and after Roger's disappearance, and especially on the first arrival of the defendant in this country. Several witnesses have proved that other marks existed on Roger, which it does not appear are on the defendant, and a great number have testified that marks existing on him were not upon Roger. Moreover, a great number of witnesses, many of them not connected with the family, have testified that the claimant is utterly unlike Roger in features, in the colour of his hair, in height, in personal formation, and in voice. Six witnesses—none of them members of the family—and five of them foreigners, who knew Roger from his childhood, in Paris, and there saw the last which was seen of him in Europe, in 1853, have testified positively that the defendant is not Roger. More than 25 members of the family—all persons of high character and position in society, and, as they have stated, quite disinterested—have given similar evidence, and most of them have sworn, as already stated, to the tattoo marks on Roger, while all of them have denied that the marks or personal peculiarities existing on the defendant existed on Roger, and all declare that the defendant is utterly dissimilar in person, in features, and in voice. This evidence has been confirmed by the testimony of many of them, that when they presented themselves to his notice he did not know them, and by his own admission at the Law Institution, when they were present, that he did not recognize any of them, except Mrs. Greenwood, who has since stated that she had met him riding, and had been pointed out to him. It has also been further confirmed by the letter of Guilfoyle, the old gardener of the family, who saw him at Sydney, that he did not seem at all acquainted with the members of the family. It is further confirmed by the fact, testified to by every member of the family, that he did not go to see any one of them except the Dowager. As to her determination to recognize him evidence has been given by her two half brothers—the Messrs. Seymour—and her half sister Lady Rawlinson. As to the circumstances of the recognition very amusing evidence was given by a witness present on the occasion. Her letter of acknowledgment, which is in evidence, was sent before she had received a line from him or any likeness of him; entirely on the testimony of strangers who had never known Roger. So much for the family evidence.

Then 12 witnesses from Stonyhurst—six of them priests who were Roger's tutors and preceptors, two of them laymen and fellow students who knew him there—gave evidence, testifying to their firm belief that the defendant was never there. And to confirm this, evidence has been given of the defendant's own declaration at Sydney that he was never at Stonyhurst in his life, and his cross-examination is also relied upon as showing entire ignorance of Roger's life there. Then as to Roger's army life, 12 officers of the regiment and 14 privates who knew Roger in his regiment have sworn the defendant is not the officer they knew, and to this is to be added his own declaration at Sydney that he was only in the army for a few days as a private, and his oral statement there, proved by two witnesses, to the like effect, with his subsequent statement that he was "discharged" from the army. Many of the officers have given evidence that he did not know them when they presented themselves to his notice, or even addressed him and accosted him. Such is the substance of the oral evidence to show that the defendant is not Tichborne. There is also a great body of evidence supplied by Roger himself, in the form of letters, affording proof of facts and dates and incidents in his life, which are contrasted with the statements of the defendant, especially on two vital points—the story of the seduction and the "sealed" packet (which he has connected together), and the visit to Melipilla, which is relied on so strongly as identifying him with Orton. As regards the seduction story, he laid the scene at Tichborne in July or August 1852, and the letters of Roger all through the year are relied upon as showing that he never was at Tichborne after the 22nd of June, and that then he was there only for two or three days, with a house full of company, having not been there previously since February, when he was there also only for a few days (on the occasion of a dangerous illness of his uncle), and that on the previous visit in January he had first avowed his attachment for his cousin, and it had been disapproved. So that in the whole period he had only been, as he himself says in one of his letters, a few moments in the society of the relative he is supposed to have seduced. Moreover, he swore, that the sealed packet related to the seduction, and the letters of Roger show that it had already been deposited in January, and that it related to a church, and the friend with whom it was deposited and his wife to whom it was known have sworn that such was its nature and that it was deposited at that time. This evidence has been confirmed by that of Lady Doughty, the young lady's mother, and also by her aunt and her cousin, who were in the house at the time—that, during the brief visit of two or three days in June, she never could have been alone with her cousin for an hour. As to the other vital point, the visit to Melipilla—so closely connected with the Orton case—it is an undoubted and admitted fact that the defendant was there, as he says, for two or three weeks. Roger's letters are relied upon as showing that he was never there at all; and this not only because he never mentions it, but because the dates he gives proves that it would have been impossible. A witness from Melipilla has been called who has positively identified the defendant as having been there long before Roger was in South America. This has a double bearing on the case—to prove that the defendant is not Roger, and that he is Orton—parts of the case totally distinct. To conclude the former part of the case, and disprove his identity with Roger, evidence has been given that Roger went on board the Bella at Rio, and that it was soon afterwards lost; and a witness who saw Roger on board positively swears that the defendant is not the man. Three witnesses of nautical knowledge have been called to show that the defendant's account of his escape from it is absurd, impossible, and incredible. Moreover, one of these witnesses, Captain Hall, who was at Melbourne in 1854, during the very period when the ship would have arrived there, as the defendant represented, from Rio, has stated that such stringent regulations were then in force at the port as to inspection of ships by a medical officer, and as to registry at the Custom-house of passengers and crews, that it was quite impossible that a wrecked crew of eight sailors and a passenger could have arrived there without their arrival being noticed and recorded; added to which, these witnesses stated that the owners would have a claim on the owners of the wrecked ship for the support of the crew, while the crew would also have a claim upon the owners. Nor is this all. The defendant, in his cross-examination, swore that he had drawn a check at Melbourne for payment of his debt on board, and that a Mr. Hopkins (an attorney, a warm supporter of his) had actually got it, and had shown it, he said, to a member of the family; and though this has been denied, and it has been sworn that if it had existed it would, of course, have been known to the whole family, it was observed by the Lord Chief Justice that if, as the defendant had sworn, the check existed in the possession of his friend it ought to be produced by him, and that its production would, of course, be decisive of the case.

Such is the substance of the case on the part of the prosecution, supported by more than 100 witnesses, to prove that the defendent is not Roger Tichborne. There is an immense body of evidence to identify the defendant with Arthur Orton. This evidence consist of the testimony of a number of persons who knew the Orton family in Wapping, from the time of Arthur's birth, in 1834, down to 1848, when he went on a voyage to South America, returning in 1851, and sailing in 1852 for Hobart Town in Australia. More than 30 witnesses who knew Arthur Orton well identify him with the defendant, and many of them remembered him as late as 1851 having the care of Shetland ponies, in which his brother dealt. More than one of them remembered his going on board the Middleton in 1852 with two Shetland ponies. One Allen, who was cook on board the ship, positively identified the defendant as the man who had the ponies. One Hawks, who saw them landed at Horbart Town, identified the defendant as the man who was in charge of them, and remembered him afterwards from that fact. Mrs. Mina Jury—to whom Orton took a letter of introduction, which she produced—swore positively that the defendant brought it; that she remembered him for some time afterwards at Hobart Town; and that he borrowed money from her husband, for which he gave a note, which she also produced. Mary Ann Loder—to whom Orton was engaged, and to whom he wrote several letters on the voyage—identified the defendant and produced the letters for comparison of handwriting. A Mr. Pettit Smith, who saw a good deal of the defendant, in Australia, identified this handwriting with his, and also proved statements which connected him with Wapping and the trade of a butcher. One Hopwood identified the defendant as a man he had known at several places from 1855 to 1857, first as Orton and then as Castro. One Redman positively identified him as a man who had been well known in 1857 as Orton. Finally, several witnesses—a Mr. Miller and others—trace the defendant to Wagga Wagga. Then Mr. Gibbes and Mr. Cubitt prove declarations by him that he never was an officer in the army and never was at Stonyhurst. Guilfoyle, the old gardener of the family, who saw him at Sydney, states that he knew nothing of the family. On his arrival in England his first visit was to Wapping, and witnesses testified that his inquires there after the Orton family, his evident familiarity with them, and his features and voice caused him to be at once recognized as a member of their family. Two witnesses proved that they so recognized him, and challenged him as an Orton on that very occasion. Several other witnesses prove that he put himself in correspondence with Orton's sisters under a feigned name, and that he sent them the portrait of his own wife and child as those of Arthur Orton. Several witnesses as early as 1867, only 15 years after Orton had sailed, identified the defendant as Arthur Orton. Altogether, upwards of 100 persons have sworn that the defendant is not Roger Tichborne, and about 40 have identified him with Orton. Thus nearly 150 witnesses have already given evidence to prove that the defendant is not Roger Tichborne. That the case for the prosecution can last much longer is impossible, for the list of witness delivered to the defendant's counsel is nearly exhausted; and such evidence as remains is for the most part either merely confirmatory or directed to points rather ancillary, or incidental; as, for instance, the visit to Lloyds, to search the registry of wrecks, the alleged acquaintance with Miss Hales, &c. It is said that there are one or two additional witnesses from Australia, and there are also one or two from Wapping, among whom, it is said, is Charles Orton, and his name is certainly on the list delivered to the defendant, and though it was not positively stated, it was rather indicated by Mr. Hawkins in his opening speech that he might be called for the prosecution. The sisters of Orton were at the former trial presented in court as witnesses for the claimant, and the relationship denied by him in the course of his examination, but they are not to be called for the prosecution. On the whole, the proof of the case for the prosecution will most likely be closed next week.

RUSSIAN WOMEN-STUDENTS AT ZURICH.

THE Russian decree relative to women-students at Zurich, of which we published an abstract the other day, has, as was to be expected, produced great excitement in that town. All the newspapers are unanimous in condemning the arbitrary conduct of the Russian Government in the matter, though several of them admit that the Russian women-students often behave in a manner discreditable to their sex. One of the professors of the University of the town observes, in a letter to the *New Zurich Gazette*, that the expulsion of the Russian women-students from the University will probably be followed by a large increase in the number of the women-students from other countries, as German, French, and English women have hitherto been deterred from going to Zurich for their education by the improper behaviour of the Russian women who attend the lectures there. A correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* asserts that upwards of one-half of the Russian women-students at Zurich live disreputably, and that many of the Swiss families in the town have consequently refused to receive them in their houses. That some belong to secret political societies is also a matter of notoriety; one of them even acted as vice-president at a "real" meeting of working men. "In Russia," says the correspondent" women are only allowed to attend special lectures on midwifery, &c., at which male students are not admitted; but there is nothing of this kind in our highly civilized Zurich. On the contrary, it almost seems as if the authorities thought that a student, whether man or woman, who attends a clinecal course, or a course of anatomy, leaves his feelings of propriety and decorum at the door like his umbrella. The Russian women-students have now decided, after some stormy meetings, that all but two shall leave Zurich next term, and proceed for the completion of their studies to Paris, Leipsic, Munich, and Heidelberg.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

VICE ON A PEDESTAL.

A PARIS correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes under date Tuesday:—"Some months ago a silly young gentleman in Paris tried to kill himself for a woman who was certainly not worth the knife he bought for his self-destruction. The event made a noise; the person in question was interviewed by representatives of the press, among others by the correspondent of one of your London contemporaries; and M. Leon Renault, our Prefect of Police, exiled her as a public nuisance, which was the best thing he could do. Recently, decent people have had a sort of *revanche* on the *demimonde* by one of the most prominent members of that body committing suicide, the difference between her case and young M. Duval's being that the latter failed in his object, whereas she succeeded. The affair was as dramatic as any hunter of scandalous horrors could desire. After flaunting her diamonds, horses, and painted features in the face of gaping Paris for a dozen years or so, the woman, who was a Spaniard, fell in love with a nobleman and endeavored to break off a marriage which his family had arranged for him. Baffled in this attempt, she swore to destroy herself, and after a stormy scene in a cab which had driven the happy couple from a *restaurant*, she rushed up to her rooms and flung herself off the balcony on to the pavement below while her truant lover was engaged in paying the coachman. It was thought at first that she had lost her balance by accident; but the fact has been incontrovertibly proved since that she perished by *felo de se*. The occurrence has been a great boon to sightseers, who have gone in crowds ever since to stare at the identical spot on the pavement where the catastrophe occurred; and all the journals in Paris which plume themselves on being well-informed have been treating us to the minutest biographical details concerning her whom it now appears the fashion to call '*Cette pauvre Papita Sanchez.*' But this is not all, for yesterday and to-day the sale rooms of the Hotel Drouot have been choked to overflowing with eager ladies of all ranks and ages, who have been pushing, straining, and gasping with all the mania of morbid curiosity to see the dead woman's wardrobe, jewelry, and furniture. And meanwhile the graver newspapers are talking about the regeneration of public morals! I must apologize for intruding this matter on you, but France must be judged from her social as well as her political aspects; and I can assure you that it was impossible to see the treble lines of barouches and broughams which have been flocking up all the avenues to the Rue Drouot these two days without wondering whether Paris has not become a plague spot which nothing can ever cure. Passing Rue Rossini yesterday towards 4 o'clock I thought there must be a concert at the Opera, so great was the crush; but a French acquaintance came pelting along, who assured me I ought to go and see what '*tout Paris*' would be chatting about for the next nine days; so I went, and returned instructed if not improved by my visit. Of the four or five hundred ladies I may have seen in the course of a two hours' inspection—and many of those ladies were wives of Deputies and of former Ministers—I heard not one utter a word that could be construed into disgust or censure. Wistful envy seemed to be the predominant feeling. The visitors looked with yearning eyes at the laces and trinkets, the furs, plate, china, books, and pictures; and the *dresses* (of which it seems there were 107) excited more murmurs of admiration than I have ever seen bestowed on historical relics. Novelists, statesmen, artis's and officers, journalists and stockbrokers were flittig about the crowd, and it was a standing joke, much relished, for men to ask each other how much they respectively contributed the treasures heaped around. The object that fascinated me most, however, was a white silk flag with a red cross, which had hung from Mdlle. Pepita's window during the siege as a proof that she was keeping an ambulance, for this recalled to me a discussion I had with some Frenchmen three years ago, while the Prussians were marching on Paris. Subscriptions were then afoot everywhere for the relief of the wounded, and everybody who could afford it was opening an ambulance. One day a Frenchman told me, with genuine emotion, that a subscription had been organized among the frequenters of Mabille and the Casino, and that a dozen of the richest heroines of the *demi-monde* had converted their apartments into ambulances, and men to act as nurses. He thought it sublime. I was more pained for himself and his country than I liked to express, and I could not help saying, 'You are surely not going to let your officers and soldiers be tended with the money of those women?' He could see no impropriety in the thing, and appeared to consider my question quite a strange one; but I do not wonder at it after hearing men dwell enthusiastically yesterday on the unlimited jellies and champagne with which Mdlle. Pepita hastened the convalescence of the officers who were confided to her. One would have thought this trait redeemed the woman's whole life, instead of casting an odious slur on the authorities who allowed brave men to be quartered on a person whose earnings could touch no honest man's hands without soiling them; and I think no completer picture of the moral degeneracy of France could have been offered than this sale room, where so-called virtuous women joined with distinguished men in worshipping the wealth of a being whose trade has no name in any speakable language."

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Bombay, 29th September 1871.

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INTERE